

In September 1997, USAID completed its first Strategic Plan. In the plan, the Agency identified 6 strategic development goals, with 22 contributing objectives, for guiding its work in the developing world (see figure D.1).¹

The Strategic Plan also selected a limited number of performance goals and indicators to track and report on progress in each of the six goal areas. Performance goals translate the Agency's goals into specific long-term targets or trends to be achieved by USAID and its development partners over the next decade or more.² Matrix 1 lists these Agency performance goals and indicators and relates each to the appropriate Agency goal and (where possible) objective.³ These performance goals and indicators are largely consistent with development targets and indicators established in *Shaping the 21st Century: The Role of Development Cooperation* (May 1996), a publication of the Development Assistance Committee of the Organization for Economic Cooperation and Development (DAC/OECD).

These broad development goals and targets can be viewed as a framework that concentrates the efforts of the development assistance community on a number of significant challenges and motivates us to make a difference. USAID has expended considerable effort to achieve wide consensus on this framework. To date, major elements of

the framework have been largely adopted by DAC/OECD and have been the subject of G-8 discussions, most recently at the Birmingham Summit. The framework increasingly represents group agreement. It also highlights the necessity of working collaboratively—with other donors, implementing partners, host governments, and the ultimate beneficiaries themselves—if these strategic goals and targets are to be achieved.

The framework informs strategic choices. Analyzing how countries and regions compare with the framework's goals and targets suggests where and on which specific sectors the Agency might direct its efforts. For example, resource allocations among countries might be influenced by indicator data showing comparative need and progress. Similarly, such data can inform decisions on when countries might graduate from sectoral assistance by demonstrating they have met or surpassed specific thresholds, benchmarks, or targets.

The framework is less useful for reporting outputs and immediate results directly attributable to USAID expenditures and activities. Clearly, the challenging performance goals established in the Strategic Plan require the collaborative efforts of the whole development community and cannot be accomplished by USAID alone.

Annex

D

Country Development Trends

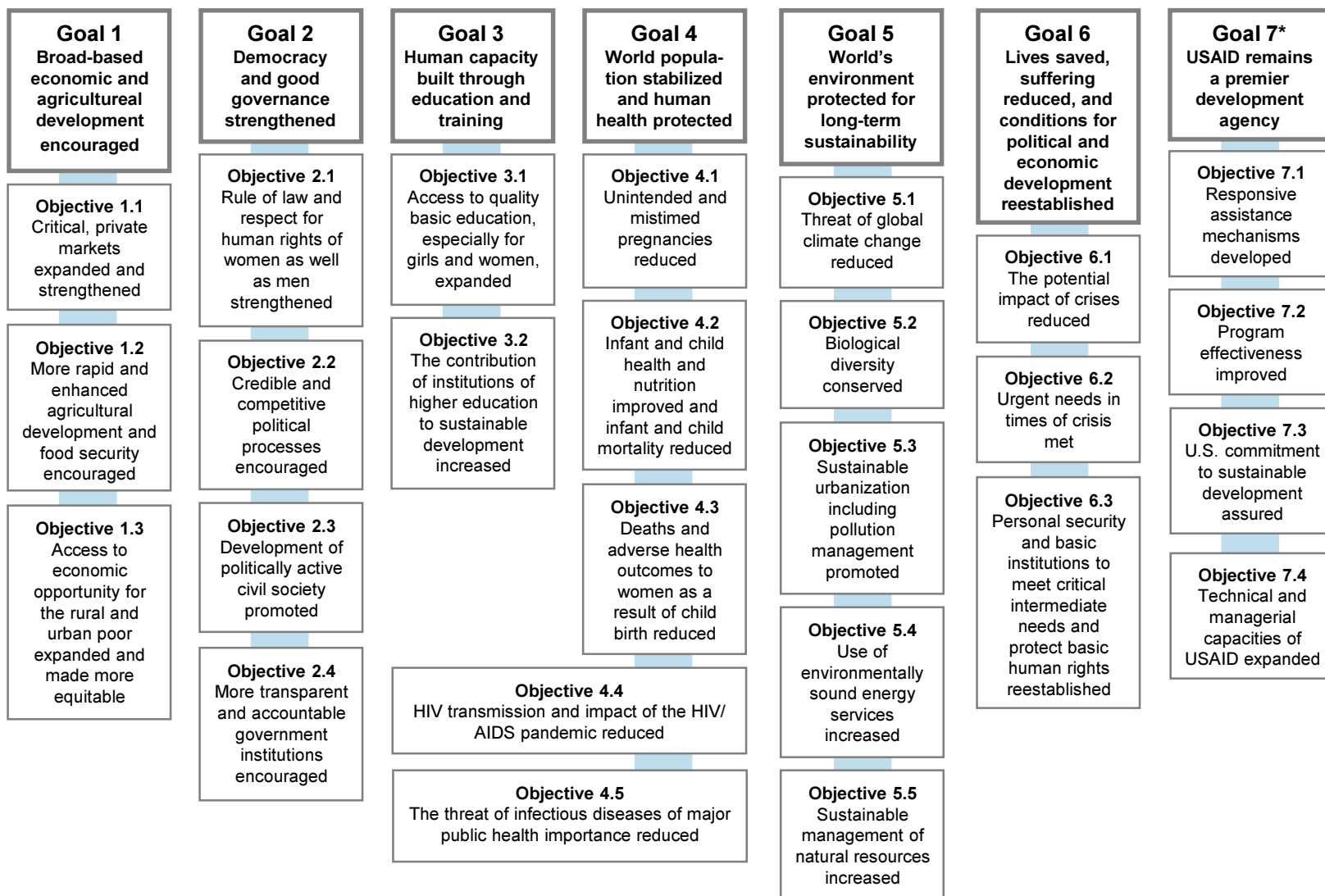
¹There is also one management goal, which is discussed in chapter 7. It is not covered in this annex.

²These performance goals and indicators have been revised and refined in the USAID Annual Performance Plan for FY00 (28 February 1999). This annex has incorporated these changes. Further adjustments were made in the FY01 APP based on more recent analyses of data baselines, data availability, and historical trends.

³At this time, not all Agency objectives have performance goals and indicators associated with them. Over time, as quality indicators and data sources are identified, progress toward all Agency objectives should be measured, monitored, and reported.

Figure D.1. USAID Strategic Plan

1997–2007



*Goal 7 objectives have been subsequently revised.

USAID has developed a country development trends database with time-series data for each of these indicators for all countries. It is posted on the Agency Web site at <http://www.info.usaid.gov>. The database (the source of the tables presented in this annex) seeks to monitor, analyze, and report on country development progress and trends in the six Agency goal areas. The database provides easy access by Agency users, giving them options for graphics, data analysis, and tables for reporting on performance. To aid comparative analysis, the database includes data not only for all USAID-assisted countries but also for non-USAID-assisted developing countries and for high-income countries as well. Data are from international sources that are relatively comparable across time and countries.

Although considerable care has gone into selecting these indicators and searching for reliable data sources, problems remain with data quality, coverage, and timeliness. Some of the indicators are at best proxy (indirect) measures for their performance goals. Country coverage is spotty for a number of the indicators—for example, those reporting on poverty, education, and refugee conditions. A lack of regular and timely data updates is another common problem with many of these indicators. Data may be collected only every few years for some indicators and are often two to three years out of date.

Matrix D.1 presents the Agency goals and their indicators, organized into the six Agency development goal areas. Where possible, they are also organized according to the specific Agency objective to which they most closely relate. In some cases, a performance goal and indicator can be associated only with an

Agency goal, not with a specific objective. Moreover, not all Agency objectives have performance goals and indicators related to them. As work on the framework progresses, this will be rectified. Matrix D.1 is based on the Agency Strategic Plan for 1997–2007 and on revisions made in the Annual Performance Plan for FY00.

The Statistical Annex Tables

Each of the six goal areas consists of a summary table and tables reporting statistical data for USAID-assisted countries in each of the four Agency bureaus.

The summary table shows country aggregations or averages based on the specific indicator being measured. Summary data may be weighted or unweighted, depending on the indicator. For weighted averages, each country's indicator value is assigned a respective weight appropriate for that specific indicator. For example, country rates for maternal mortality are assigned weights using the number of live births for that country. Brazil's rate would therefore affect the aggregated rate owing to the relatively high level of births in Brazil versus countries with smaller numbers of births.

The indicators used for calculating weighted aggregates are identified in the goal area table notes. Other summary data are unweighted, calculated as straight averages that assign equal weight to all reporting countries. For a few indicators (total land area under national protection, total forest area, and total number of people displaced by open conflict) aggregates are simply totals of the country data and are, by definition, weighted.

Because of missing data, what is reported in the summary tables should be taken as approximations.

A number of the indicators are growth rates, calculated as annual averages and presented as percentages. Where possible, currency value growth rates are computed from constant price or real value series. In most cases, growth rates are calculated by a least-squares recession analysis. Population growth rates are calculated with an exponential growth rate regression analysis.

Definitions of Summary Table Aggregates

Summary tables (the first table of tables D.1–6) report indicator aggregates (averages, or in some cases totals) for USAID-assisted countries and other country groupings on the basis of income and categories relevant to the Agency's organization and interests. These have been prepared for comparative purposes, so one can see, at a glance, which country groupings are most advanced and which are least advanced, which are progressing faster and which slower.

Below are definitions of each of the country groupings found in the summary tables.

USAID-assisted countries. For Agency goals 1 through 5 (tables D.1–5), countries are considered to be recipients of USAID assistance if they were obligated funds from any of the following accounts during fiscal year 1998: Economic Support Fund (ESF), Child Survival and Disease Fund (CSD),

Development Assistance (DA), Special Assistance Initiative/ New Independent States (SAI/ NIS), and Support for East European Democracy (SEED). Countries where total assistance from these accounts was less than \$500,000 and countries that received assistance from PL480 accounts exclusively (Title II and Title III) were omitted from this group. However, for Agency goal 6 —humanitarian assistance — it was considered appropriate to also include countries that received only PL480 funds.⁴

USAID-assisted countries by bureaus. USAID-assisted countries, as defined above, are organized into four regional bureaus, the bureaus for Africa (AFR), Asia and the Near East (ANE), Europe and Eurasia (E&E), and Latin America and the Caribbean (LAC).

USAID-assisted countries in postconflict transition. For purposes of policy, strategic planning, and reporting progress, USAID finds it useful to categorize USAID-assisted countries that are in postconflict transitions. Postconflict transitions refer to general periods of change when a country is moving from a period of instability to stability (or vice versa). The Agency is most interested in countries in which conflict is a current or relatively recent threat to social and economic progress. The determination of which USAID-assisted countries meet this definition has been made during PPC and regional bureaus consultations. The remaining USAID-assisted countries not classified as postconflict transition countries are for the most part sustainable development countries, although they may also include a few “other transition” countries.⁵

⁴The source of information on country funding is USAID, M/B/RA.

⁵The source for countries classified as postconflict transition countries is the Annual Performance Plan for FY00, page 36.

Non-USAID-assisted developing countries. These are developing countries that did not receive actual USAID obligations during FY98 of any amount from any funding account. They exclude the high-income countries as defined by the World Bank (see below) and those with small populations (below 1 million).

All countries. This includes all countries of the world with populations over 1 million for which there are data. This includes all regions and income levels — regardless of whether they are USAID assisted.

All countries by income groups.

For some indicators, averages are reported for countries categorized according to their income group (per capita GNP range). The income group definitions used here are from the World Bank's *World Development Indicators, 1999*. Low-income countries had a 1996 per capita GNP of \$785 or less, lower middle-income countries were between \$786 and \$3,125, upper middle-income countries were between \$3,126 and \$9,655, and high-income countries had a per capita GNP greater than \$9,656.

Matrix D.1. Agency Performance Goals and Indicators

As shown in FY00 APP

Agency Goal 1: Broad-Based Economic Growth and Agricultural Development Encouraged

Goals and Objectives	Performance Goals	Indicators
Related to Agency Goal-level	Average annual growth in per capita income above 1% achieved	GDP per capita average annual growth rate Percentage of USAID-assisted countries meeting the performance goal
	Reliance on foreign aid in relatively advanced (middle income) countries diminished	Aid as a percent of GNP, percentage of countries with diminished reliance
Objective 1.1: Critical, private markets expanded and strengthened	Openness and greater reliance on private markets increased	Economic Freedom Index, percentage with improved scores Growth in exports and imports, percentage of countries Foreign direct investment, percentage of countries with increase
Objective 1.2: More rapid and enhanced agricultural development and food security encouraged	Average annual growth in agriculture at least as high as population growth in low income countries	Percentage of low-income countries meeting performance goal
Objective 1.3: Access to economic opportunity for the rural and urban poor expanded and made more accessible	Proportion of the population in poverty reduced by 50% by 2015	Percentage of countries with average annual per capita growth at rates required to achieve Development Assistance Committee poverty target

Agency Goal 2: Democracy and Good Governance Strengthened

Goals and Objectives	Performance Goals	Indicators
Related to Agency Goal-level	Level of freedom and participation improved	Country freedom index classification as free/partly free/not free Country composite scores for civil liberties Country composite scores for political rights
Objective 2.1: Rule of law and respect for human rights of women as well as men strengthened		
Objective 2.2: Credible and competitive political processes encouraged		
Objective 2.3: The development of politically active civil society promoted		
Objective 2.4: More transparent and accountable government institutions encouraged		

Agency Goal 3: Human Capacity Built Through Education and Training

Goals and Objectives	Performance Goals	Indicators
Objective 3.1: Access to quality basic education, especially for girls and women, expanded	National primary enrollment increased to attain full primary enrollment by 2015	Net primary enrollment ratio
	Difference between girls and boys primary enrollment ratios eliminated	Ratio of female/male gross enrollment ratios
Objective 3.2: The contribution of institutions of higher education to sustainable development increased	Higher education interinstitutional partnerships formed to respond to development problems	Number of higher education interinstitutional partnerships

Matrix D.1. (Continued) Agency Performance Goals and Indicators

Agency Goal 4: World Population Stabilized and Human Health Protected

Goals and Objectives	Performance Goals	Indicators
Objective 4.1: Unintended and mistimed pregnancies reduced	Total fertility rate reduced 20% by 2007	Total fertility rate
Objective 4.2: Infant and child health and nutrition improved and infant and child mortality reduced	Mortality rate for infants and children under age five reduced by 25%	Under-5 mortality rate
Objective 4.3: Deaths and adverse health outcomes of women as a result of pregnancy and childbirth reduced	Percent of births attended by medically trained personnel increased 15% by 2007 (as a proxy for reduced maternal mortality)	Percent of births attended by medically trained personnel
Objective 4.4: HIV transmission and the impact of the HIV/AIDS pandemic reduced	Percent reported condom use in casual relations increased to 65% for males and 80% for females by 2007 (as a proxy for rate of increase of new annual HIV/AIDS infections)	Percentage reported condom use in casual relations disaggregated by gender
Objective 4.5: The threat of infectious diseases of major public health importance reduced	Deaths from infectious disease of major health importance reduced 10% by 2007	Deaths from infectious disease of major health importance

Agency Goal 5: The World's Environment Protected for Long-Term Sustainability

Goals and Objectives	Performance Goals	Indicators
Related to Agency Goal-level	Host governments committed to sound national and international environmental programs	National environmental strategies and international environmental treaties (20-point index)
Objective 5.1: Threat of global climate change reduced	Threat of climate change reduced	Carbon dioxide (CO ₂) emissions per capita industrial average
Objective 5.2: Biological diversity conserved	Conservation of biologically significant habitats improved	Nationally protected area
Objective 5.3: Sustainable urbanization including pollution management promoted	Urban population's access to adequate environmental services improved	Percent of urban population with access to safe drinking water and to sanitation services
Objective 5.4: Use of environmentally sound energy services increased	Energy conserved through increased efficiency and reliance on renewable sources	GDP per unit of energy use
Objective 5.5: Sustainable management of natural resources increased	Deforestation rate in tropical forests reduced and management of natural forests and tree systems improved	Average annual change in total forest area

Agency Goal 6: Lives Saved, Suffering Associated With Natural or Man-Made Disasters Reduced, And Conditions Necessary for Political or Economic Development Reestablished

Goals and Objectives	Performance Goals	Indicators
Objective 6.1: The potential impact of crises reduced (crisis prevention)	None	None
Objective 6.2: Urgent needs in times of crises met	Crude mortality rate for refugee populations returned to normal range within six months after onset of emergency situation	Crude mortality rate in emergency situations
	Nutritional status of children age five and under made vulnerable by emergencies maintained or improved	Percent of children under 5 in emergency situations who are wasted
Objective 6.3: Personal security and basic institutions to meet critical intermediate needs and protect basic human rights reestablished	Conditions for social and economic development in post-conflict situations improved	Number of people displaced by open conflict
	Freedom of movement, expression, assembly and economy in post-conflict situations increased	Number of transition countries classified as free/partly free/not free

Table D.1. USAID Goal: Broad-Based Economic Growth and Agricultural Development Encouraged
Selected Performance Indicators - Summary

	GDP per capita Average annual growth rate		Aid as % of GNP Change in percent		Total trade Average annual growth rate		Economic Freedom Index Overall score			Foreign Direct Investment \$US billions Average annual growth rate			Agri. Per Capita Average annual growth rate	
	1992-96	1994-98	1994/90	1997/93	1990-95	1994-97	1996	1997	1998	1990-97	1990-95	1993-97	1990-95	1992-97
USAID-Assisted	-1.25	0.90	1.55	-1.07	7.59	8.91	3.31	3.42	3.4	301	38.5	37.2	-1.88	0.18
Sub-Saharan Africa	-0.55	0.95	7.70	-3.89	3.26	7.35	3.47	3.5	3.47	20	32.6	18.5	-2.15	1.36
Asia/Near East	2.99	2.79	-2.90	-0.92	11.94	10.85	3.31	3.29	3.32	70	32.0	30.1	0.23	0.73
Europe/Eurasia	-6.52	-0.78	1.90	0.61	---	8.39	---	3.67	3.65	67	--	42.3	-5.83	-1.95
Latin America/Caribbean	1.37	1.48	-2.11	0.26	9.01	10.29	3.09	3.05	3.02	144	35.0	42.6	1.81	1.02
Non-Assisted	0.94	1.25	1.56	-2.27	3.68	5.37	3.43	3.42	3.48	346	36.1	11.5	-0.71	0.78
Sub-Saharan	-0.62	0.30	4.34	-4.57	-0.46	3.46	3.5	3.49	3.58	2	4.6	79.1	-1.64	0.91
Asia/Near East	2.57	1.69	-1.77	0.21	8.50	5.40	3.68	3.67	3.73	267	37.8	9.1	0.47	0.64
Europe/Eurasia	-0.63	3.87	0.58	0.12	9.29	11.85	2.2	2.18	2.33	10	50.9	17.3	-6.82	-2.44
Latin America/Caribbean	2.57	2.46	-0.60	-0.31	7.92	9.95	3.08	3.04	3.01	68	20.0	33.9	1.09	1.15
High Income countries	2.67	2.53	-0.03	0.08	5.53	7.31	2.21	2.2	2.23	1,290	5.6	14.0	0.09	0.92
All Countries	0.15	1.32	1.49	-1.41	5.21	7.62	3.09	3.18	3.19	1,937			-1.21	0.47
Income Groups														
Low income	-1.43	0.51	5.65	-2.66	3.39	7.78	3.6	3.73	3.74	45	29.0	23.4	-0.73	1.33
Lower middle income	-0.39	0.82	-2.40	-0.61	6.29	5.83	3.28	3.3	3.32	332	40.7	19.1	-2.29	-0.91
Upper middle income	1.60	2.57	-0.43	-0.23	7.09	11.04	2.96	2.92	2.94	261	22.7	29.1	-1.86	0.29
High income	2.67	2.50	-0.19	-0.03	5.72	7.27	2.23	2.22	2.25	1,299	20.8	14.3	0.09	0.92

Notes:

See regional tables for country-level data.

See Annex D text for definition of "USAID-assisted" and Income groups

All regional aggregates are unweighted averages except for FDI in \$US billions, which is the total for the region.

Table D.1. USAID Goal: Broad-Based Economic Growth and Agricultural Development Encouraged
Selected Performance Indicators

	GDP per capita		Met DAC		Aid as %		Total Trade		Economic			Foreign Direct Investment			Agri. Per capita	
	Average annual growth rate		Goal (Y/N)		of GNP		average annual growth rate		Freedom Index			Average annual growth rate			Average annual growth rate	
	1992-96	1994-98	1992-96	1994-98	1994/90	1997/93	1990-95	1994-97	1996	1997	1998	1990-97	1990-95	1993-97	1990-95	1992-97
Sub-Saharan Africa																
Angola	-5.0	2.9	N	Y	20.0	0.8	11.7	3.2	4.4	4.4	4.5	1,990	-22.0 f	9.0	-19.43	0.57
Benin	1.5	2.0	Y	Y	2.6	-3.3	0.4	10.4	3.0	3.0	3.1	42	-6.9	-28.3	2.00	2.35
Congo (Kinshasa)	-8.4	-5.8	N	N	-6.6	1.0	-18.8	7.2	4.2	4.7	3.8	-4	0.0 f	7.2	-0.25	0.07
Eritrea	0.6	3.2 a	Y	Y	---	1.3	18.4	13.1 d	---	---	---	0	---	---	---	---
Ethiopia	3.6	2.7	Y	Y	6.6	-7.7	1.6	15.4	3.6	3.7	3.7	52	-10.7	-1.6	-0.83	2.41
Ghana	1.6	1.6	Y	Y	0.5	-3.3	7.5	10.0	3.1	3.0	3.0	773	71.5	-5.7	-0.45	0.59
Guinea	1.6	1.9	Y	Y	-0.1	-2.6	0.7	1.9	3.5	3.3	3.4	107	-56.5	12.8	1.51	1.88
Kenya	-0.7	0.4	N	Y	-4.7	-12.5	8.5	6.1	3.1	3.1	3.1	153	-22.9	87.9	-3.21	-0.05
Liberia	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	94	27.3	-11.2	---	---
Madagascar	-1.4	-0.8	N	N	-3.5	13.1	2.6	3.3	3.3	3.4	3.5	112	-18.4	3.8	-1.26	-1.30
Malawi	0.2	2.0	Y	Y	13.2	-10.6	-1.3	13.2	3.6	3.7	3.7	5	---	23.1 j	0.00	11.84
Mali	0.8	1.9	Y	Y	4.3	4.6	0.5	11.0	3.1	3.1	3.1	64	---	-23.2 j	0.31	0.50
Mozambique	1.3	5.7	Y	Y	18.3	-40.2	4.6	-1.2	4.0	4.1	3.9	233	31.4	-0.1	1.83	6.89
Namibia *	1.3	0.7	Y	Y	-0.6	-0.6	4.8	2.7	3.0	2.8	2.8	879	17.6	33.3	2.10	2.00
Niger	-2.5	0.8	N	Y	8.1	-3.3	-5.6	5.9	3.7	3.7	3.7	27	---	---	-0.88	-0.65
Nigeria	-0.3	0.0	N	N	-0.1	-1.0	2.8	10.0	3.2	3.3	3.3	9,712	20.3	0.6	-0.54	0.24
Rwanda	-4.3	-2.7	N	N	84.5	13.7	0.1	-5.5	4.2	4.3	4.3	25	-33.2	-30.1	-9.99	-7.89
Senegal	0.0	2.1	N	Y	3.5	-3.6	-1.0	3.8	3.3	3.3	3.3	243	---	-18.7 j	-2.13	0.17
Somalia	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	4.7	4.7	4.8	10	---	---	---	---
South Africa *	-0.4	0.2	N	Y	---	0.2	6.1	9.6	3.0	2.9	2.9	3,810	---	59.3 j	-2.90	5.28
Tanzania	-0.7	0.5	N	Y	-6.5	-8.8	6.8	5.4	3.3	3.3	3.3	510	118.6 g	68.7	0.14	2.26
Uganda	3.8	3.8	Y	Y	3.0	-6.5	8.8	23.7	2.9	2.8	2.8	569	265.8 f	30.9	0.48	1.29
Zambia	-3.2	-3.6	N	N	7.1	-12.0	1.0	6.4	2.9	3.1	3.1	585	-10.5	6.5	-9.92	-4.97
Zimbabwe	-1.3	1.5	N	Y	4.4	-4.1	11.5	6.2	3.7	3.9	3.8	242	82.7 f	27.4	-1.65	5.05

Notes:

* Middle-income countries (defined by World Bank as GNP per capita over \$785 in 1997).

a. GDP per capita baseline 1993-96

d. Trade baseline 1992-95

f. FDI baseline 1991-95

g. FDI baseline 1992-95

j. FDI latest data 1994-97

Sources and definitions-see table notes

Table D.1. USAID Goal: Broad-Based Economic Growth and Agricultural Development Encouraged
Selected Performance Indicators

	GDP per capita		Met DAC		Aid as %		Total Trade		Economic			Foreign Direct Investment			Agri. Per capita	
	Average annual growth rate		Goal (Y/N)		Change in %		average annual growth rate		Overall score			Average annual growth rate			Average annual growth rate	
	1992-96	1994-98	1992-96	1994-98	1994/90	1997/93	1990-95	1994-97	1996	1997	1998	1990-97	1990-95	1993-97	1990-95	1992-97
Asia/Near East																
Bangladesh*	3.2	3.4	Y	Y	-1.8	-1.7	10.0	18.1	3.7	3.8	3.9	185	20.1	62.3	-0.90	-0.35
Burma*	6.1	5.8	Y	Y	---	---	---	---	4.3	4.3	4.3	1,106	-12.6	-10.9	4.02	3.54
Cambodia*	3.1	1.3	Y	Y	1.1	-2.0	---	---	3.6	3.4	3.4	803	61.6 ^g	50.7	-0.87	-0.40
Egypt	1.0	2.2	Y	Y	-7.1	-2.7	3.5	3.3	3.5	3.4	3.4	5,320	11.6	5.2	0.61	1.19
India*	4.5	4.9	Y	Y	0.3	-0.1	12.4	12.1	3.7	3.7	3.7	9,957	83.9	57.2	0.85	0.67
Indonesia	5.9	1.3	Y	Y	-0.6	-0.9	10.6	12.1	2.9	2.9	3.0	23,684	26.0	31.9	1.24	0.63
Israel	2.8	1.9	Y	Y	-1.0	-0.7 ^b	10.3	6.3	2.8	2.8	2.8	8,357	51.1	59.0	---	---
Jordan	2.9	0.4	Y	Y	-17.4	0.9	8.3	5.1	2.7	2.8	2.8	87	---	86.5 ^j	-10.10	-8.10
Lebanon	4.0	3.6	Y	Y	-5.0	-0.3	---	---	3.0	3.3	3.3	288	---	142.9	.	1.55 ^l
Mongolia*	-2.4	1.8	N	Y	.	1.4	---	---	3.3	3.1	3.2	38	---	-5.0	5.69	6.99 ^m
Morocco	0.1	2.0	Y	Y	---	---	5.9	4.8	2.8	3.0	3.0	3,747	14.1	12.9	---	---
Nepal*	2.1	1.7	Y	Y	-0.6	-1.3	19.9	8.8	3.6	3.4	3.4	75	17.4	44.8	-0.97	0.61
Philippines	1.1	1.6	Y	Y	-1.3	-1.9	10.0	15.4	2.8	2.7	2.8	8,348	33.2	-0.7	-0.78	0.08
Sri Lanka	4.0	4.0	Y	Y	-3.9	-4.2	11.0	4.8	2.5	2.5	2.6	1,181	17.0	13.4	1.08	0.18
Vietnam*	6.6	6.1	Y	Y	1.7	2.1	29.4	28.6	4.7	4.7	4.6	6,595	111.3	37.4	2.90	2.94
West Bank/Gaza	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	0.0	0.0	---	---

Notes:

* Low-income countries (defined by World Bank as GNP per capita \$785 or less in 1997).

b. Aid as percent of GNP 1996 as compared to 1993

g. FDI baseline 1992-95

j. FDI latest data 1994-97

l. Ag. Per capita latest data 1994-97

m. Ag per capita latest data 1992-96

Source and definitions-see table notes

Table D.1. USAID Goal: Broad-Based Economic Growth and Agricultural Development Encouraged
Selected Performance Indicators

	GDP per capita		Met DAC		Aid as %		Total Trade		Economic			Foreign Direct Investment			Agri. Per capita	
	Average annual growth rate 1992-96	1994-98	Goal (Y/N) 1992- 1994- 96 98		Change in % 1994/90 1997/93		average annual growth rate 1990-95 1994-97		Overall score 1996 1997 1998			\$US billions 1990-97	Average annual growth rate 1990-95 1993-97		Average annual growth rate 1990-95 1992-97	
Europe/Eurasia																
Albania (Low)	5.6	4.3	Y	Y	7.8	-18.5	---	6.1	3.7	3.8	3.9	339	44.3 g	1.5	8.07	8.09
Armenia (Low)	-14.2	4.9	N	Y	8.2	4.2	---	12.4	3.5	3.5	3.5	91	---	78.4 j	-1.81	1.28
Azerbaijan (Low)	-16.4	-4.2	N	N	4.0	2.4	---	10.0	4.6	4.4	4.3	1,548	---	198.6 j	(1)	-5.27 n
Belarus	-7.7	-0.5	N	N	0.1	-0.5 b	---	---	3.9	4.1	4.2	325	42.7 g	113.3	-7.58	-4.56
Bosnia *	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	4.8	4.8	---	---	---	---	---
Bulgaria	-2.7	-1.6	N	N	1.6	1.1 b	---	9.6	3.6	3.7	3.5	960	66.1	55.7	-6.85	2.52
Croatia	2.0	5.6 a	Y	Y	---	-0.6 c	---	11.6 e	3.7	3.8	3.7	1,232	2.5 h	54.3	-4.41	0.74 k
Georgia	-16.1	3.0	N	Y	6.6	1.1	---	8.1	3.9	3.7	3.7	104	---	121.9 j	---	3.88 l
Hungary	0.7	3.4	Y	Y	0.3	-0.1 b	---	11.8	2.9	2.9	2.9	15,015	30.1 g	3.1	-6.70	0.45
Kazakhstan	-6.5	-3.5	N	N	-0.1	0.5	---	-5.0	---	4.1	4.1	3,857	101.5 g	85.3	-17.22 k	-13.59
Kyrgyzstan *	-10.5	-2.8	N	N	4.5	11.5	---	-4.2	---	4.0	4.0	242	210.0 i	40.9	-8.14	0.38
Latvia	-9.3	4.4	N	Y	0.9	0.8 b	---	18.7	3.0	2.9	2.9	1,371	102.0 g	72.9	-14.18	-4.51
Lithuania	-8.3	1.7	N	Y	1.2	0.1 b	---	---	3.1	3.0	3.0	641	55.0 i	91.7	-7.33	1.82
Macedonia	-3.0	0.0 a	N	Y	---	6.7	---	2.0	---	---	---	61	---	-17.9 j	0.31	0.42
Moldova *	-15.2	-9.4	N	N	1.7	2.8	---	19.0	3.4	3.4	3.4	120	---	63.1 j	-8.54	-5.20
Poland	4.7	5.9	Y	Y	-0.4	-0.8 b	---	20.5	3.2	3.0	3.0	17,713	104.8	34.7	-2.93	-0.09 m
Romania	1.9	0.6	Y	Y	-0.1	-0.1 b	---	5.4	3.4	3.3	3.3	2,449	85.6 f	62.6	0.31	3.82
Russia	-8.7	-4.7	N	N	0.5	-0.5 b	---	5.4	3.7	3.5	3.5	11,374	---	102.4 j	-8.35 k	-7.32
Slovak Republic	2.6	5.6 a	Y	Y	0.5	-0.1 b	---	6.2	3.1	3.1	3.1	1,031	-4.1	-0.5	-2.63	5.96
Tajikistan *	-17.4	-8.3	N	N	2.9	4.1	---	---	---	4.4	4.4	61	---	23.9 j	---	---
Turkey	2.6	2.3	Y	Y	-0.7	-0.2	---	20.0	2.8	2.8	2.8	5,994	1.0 g	6.6	-1.05	-0.83
Turkmenistan *	-13.7	-13.4	N	N	0.4	-0.2	---	---	---	4.5	4.5	193	---	---	---	---
Ukraine	-15.1	-9.6	N	N	0.0	-0.1 b	---	-6.6 e	3.8	3.8	3.8	1,570	---	61.0 j	-18.34	-25.98
Uzbekistan	-5.4	-1.5	N	N	-0.2	0.2	---	---	---	4.6	4.4	590	38.7 g	46.0	-3.41	-2.92

Notes:

* Low-income countries (defined by World Bank as GNP per capita \$785 or less in 1997).

a. GDP per capita baseline 1993-96

b. Aid as percent of GNP 1996 as compared to 1993

c. Aid as percent of GNP 1995 as compared to 1994

e. Trade latest data 1994-96

g. FDI baseline 1992-95

h. FDI baseline 1994-95

i. FDI baseline 1993-95

j. FDI latest data 1994-97

k. Ag per capita baseline 1992-95

l. Ag. Per capita latest data 1994-97

m. Ag per capita latest data 1992-96

Source and definitions-see table notes

Table D.1. USAID Goal: Broad-Based Economic Growth and Agricultural Development Encouraged
Selected Performance Indicators

	GDP per capita		Met DAC		Aid as %		Total Trade		Economic			Foreign Direct Investment			Agri. Per capita	
	Average annual		Goal (Y/N)		of GNP		average annual		Freedom Index			Average annual			Average annual	
	1992-96	1994-98	1992-96	1994-98	1994/90	1997/93	1990-95	1994-97	1996	1997	1998	1990-97	1990-95	1993-97	1990-95	1992-97
Latin America																
Bolivia	1.5	2.1	Y	Y	-2.0	-1.2	5.9	7.7	2.9	2.7	2.7	1,912	61.0	49.6	---	---
Brazil	1.9	1.8	Y	Y	0.0	0.0	10.9	9.8	3.4	3.4	3.3	44,228	35.2	96.2	1.59	2.06
Colombia	2.6	1.4	Y	Y	-0.1	0.1	15.2	7.3	3.1	3.0	3.1	15,887	40.2	54.3	-0.18	-0.27
Dominican Republic	3.5	4.4	Y	Y	-1.0	0.4	28.7	12.3	3.5	3.5	3.4	2,246	27.5	13.5	0.63	1.95
Ecuador	0.6	0.4	Y	Y	-0.3	-0.8	6.4	3.8	3.1	3.0	3.0	2,958	37.5	2.5	0.26	0.66
El Salvador	3.5	2.2	Y	Y	-3.4	-3.2	15.0	8.8	2.6	2.5	2.3	102	---	---	-0.93	-1.65
Guatemala	1.4	1.5	Y	Y	-1.0	-0.2	8.3	7.2	2.8	2.8	2.8	683	4.9	-7.3	0.08	0.03
Guyana	6.5	4.1	Y	Y	-45.4	10.3	---	---	3.5	3.6	3.5	568	-14.8 g	2.4	12.13	6.75
Haiti *	-5.6	-1.6	N	N	24.9	5.0	-2.0	18.7	4.0	4.0	4.0	16	---	---	-6.73	-8.92
Honduras *	0.7	0.4	Y	Y	-7.5	-3.3	2.4	8.7	3.2	3.2	3.2	468	-3.2	49.0	-0.07	0.24
Jamaica	-0.5	-1.9	N	N	-4.4	-0.9	3.1	2.7	2.6	2.6	2.7	1,316	8.9	17.4	6.36	1.10
Mexico	-0.1	1.2	N	Y	0.0	-0.1	10.5	14.3	3.4	3.3	3.2	58,338	29.1	21.1	-0.64	0.16
Nicaragua *	-0.5	1.4	N	Y	7.8	-0.8	6.8	33.2 e	3.6	3.5	3.5	434	59.1 g	47.2	11.12	6.04 m
Panama	2.3	1.3	Y	Y	-1.4	0.3	1.2	2.1 e	2.5	2.4	2.4	2,268	26.0	40.3	0.42	0.04 m
Paraguay	0.3	0.6	Y	Y	0.3	-0.8	12.1	7.1	2.8	2.9	3.1	1,242	20.4	20.0	-0.40	1.13
Peru	3.6	4.4	Y	Y	-0.4	-0.7	10.6	10.6	2.9	2.8	2.6	11,180	160.9 g	25.4	3.49	5.96

Notes:

* Low-income countries (defined by World Bank as GNP per capita \$785 or less in 1997).

e. Trade latest data 1994-96

g. FDI baseline 1992-95

m. Ag per capita latest data 1992-96

Source and definitions-see table notes

Table D1. USAID Goal: Broad-Based Economic Growth and Agricultural Development Encouraged

Indicator: GDP per capita average annual growth rate, calculated for the baseline period (growth rates for 1992–96), and the most recent period (1995–98).

Sources: IMF, *World Economic Outlook*, May 1999; and World Bank, *World Development Indicators*, 1999.

Definition: GDP per capita is calculated by comparing the GDP average annual growth rate by the population average annual growth rate for similar periods. Annual GDP growth rates are estimated by IMF staff and reported in the *World Economic Outlook* every two years. Population is the total midyear population.

GDP measures the total output of goods and services for final use occurring within the domestic territory of a given country, regardless of the allocation to domestic and foreign claims. The growth rate is computed by using the least-squares method and constant 1987 (local currency) prices for 1986–96.

Regional averages are unweighted.

Indicator: Meet DAC goal? Y/N. Income growth levels sufficient to meet a 25 percent reduction in poverty by 2005.

Sources: World Bank, *World Development Indicators*, 1998.

Definition: GDP per capita growth rates, as calculated above, are compared with the regional consumption rates as estimated by World Bank staff to meet

the DAC target of a 50 percent reduction in poverty by 2015. The regional required growth rates are as follows: sub-Saharan Africa (1.9 percent), South Asia (1.3 percent), East Asia (1.2 percent), Middle East and North Africa (0.3 percent), Latin America and the Caribbean (1.8 percent), and Europe and Eurasia (0.8 percent). These rates, presented in the 1998 *World Development Indicators*, are estimates of growth required to achieve the DAC target of 50 percent reduction in poverty by 2015.

Regional averages are the same for GDP per capita.

Indicator: Aid as a percent of GNP.

Source: OECD, Development Assistance Committee, obtained from World Bank, *World Development Indicators*, 1999.

Definition: Aid is defined as Official Development Assistance. ODA consists of net disbursements of loans and grants made on concessional terms by official agencies of the members of DAC and certain Arab countries to promote economic development and welfare in recipient countries listed as developing by DAC. Loans with a grant element of more than 25 percent are included as ODA. ODA also includes technical assistance. Official aid refers to aid flows from official donors to the transition countries of eastern Europe and the former Soviet Union and to certain advanced countries and territories as determined by DAC. Official aid is provided under terms and conditions similar to those of ODA. For the baseline period, aid dependency ratio is computed as a comparison between the 1994 ratio and the 1990 ratio. The most

recent comparison is between the 1997 ratio and the 1993 ratio. The values expressed in table D1 are the net change (+/–) in the two ratios. Progress, (less dependence on aid) is expressed as a negative value—i.e., a decrease in the aid dependency ratio between the two years.

Regional averages are unweighted.

Indicator: Average annual growth rate of total trade of good and services.

Sources: World Bank, national accounts data; OECD National Accounts data files, obtained from World Bank, *World Development Indicators, 1999*.

Definitions: Total trade is expressed as the value of exports and imports. Exports of goods and services represent the value of all goods and other market services provided to the rest of the world. Included is value of merchandise, freight, insurance, travel, and nonfactor services. Factor and property income (formerly called factor services), such as investment income, interest, and labor income, is excluded.

Imports of goods and services represent the value of all goods and other market services obtained from the rest of the world. Included is value of merchandise, freight, insurance, travel, and nonfactor services. Factor and property income, such as investment income, interest, and labor income, is excluded. Growth rates are calculated for the baseline period (1990–95) and the most recent period (1994–97) using the least-squares growth rate method and constant prices export and imports (1995 US\$).

Weighted or unweighted.

Indicator: Foreign direct investment, US\$ and average annual growth.

Sources: International Monetary Fund, International Financial Statistics and Balance of Payments databases; World Bank, Global Development Finance 1999. Obtained from World Bank, *World Development Indicators, 1999*.

Definition: Foreign direct investment is net inflows of investment to acquire a lasting management interest (10 percent or more of voting stock) in an enterprise operating in an economy other than that of the investor. It is the sum of equity capital, reinvestment of earnings, other long-term capital, and short-term capital as shown in the balance of payments. Data are in current U.S. dollars.

Countries have “clear” increases and meet the performance goal if average annual growth is 5 percent or greater.

1. The revised base represents the five-year period ending in 1995. The baseline was revised for all USAID-assisted countries on the basis of the revised USAID-assisted country list. This revision was necessary, as a number of countries on the original baseline are no longer assisted by USAID.

2. The actuals represent data from a five-year average ending in 1997.

3. The target for 1999 represents the five-year period ending in 1999.

“Direct foreign investment” is defined as net inflow of investment to acquire a lasting management interest (10 percent or more) in an enterprise in an economy other than that of the investor.

Weighted or unweighted.

Indicator: Economic Freedom Index.

Source: Heritage Foundation, *Economic Freedom in the World*, 1999.

Definition: The Economic Freedom Index measures the degree to which individuals are free to produce, distribute, and consume goods and services. Countries are scored using 50 independent variables, classified into 10 broad economic factors. The scale runs from 1 to 5, with 1 being the most free and 5 the least free. The higher the score, the less supportive of private markets are institutions and policies. The factors are 1) trade policy, 2) taxation policy, 3) government intervention in the economy, 4) monetary policy, 5) capital flows and foreign investment, 6) banking policy, 7) wage and price controls, 8) property rights, 9) regulation, and 10) black market. Data represent aggregate scores for country status during 1997.

Regional averages are unweighted.

Indicator: Difference between average annual growth rate of agriculture and average annual growth rate of population.

Sources: Agriculture data from World Bank, national accounts data, and

OECD National Accounts data files. Population data are from World Bank staff estimates. Both series obtained from World Bank, *World Development Indicators*, 1999.

Definition: Agriculture is the value added from forestry, hunting, and fishing as well as cultivation of crops and livestock production. Agriculture growth rates are calculated by using the least-squares growth rate method and constant (local currency) prices for the baseline period (1990–95) and the most recent period (1992–97). Total population is midyear estimates based on national censuses, using the de facto definition of population, which counts all residents regardless of legal status or citizenship. Refugees not permanently settled in the country of asylum are generally considered to be part of the population of their country of origin. Average annual growth rate for population is based on the exponential change over the periods.

Regional averages are unweighted.

Table D.2. USAID Goal: Democracy and Good Governance
Selected Performance Indicators -Summary

	Freedom House Classifications (number of countries)												Average Scores (1-7)					
	End 1993			End 1996			End 1998			Changes (+/-)								
	Partly		Not	Partly		Not	Partly		Not	Partly		Not	Civil Liberties			Political Rights		
	Free	Free	Free	Free	Free	Free	Free	Free	Free	Free	Free	Free	1993	1996	1998	1993	1996	1998
USAID-Assisted	13	42	24	18	40	22	25	37	18	12	-5	-6	4.4	4.2	4.0	4.2	4.0	3.8
Sub-Saharan Africa	3	7	14	5	10	9	5	12	7	2	5	-7	4.8	4.7	4.4	4.9	4.6	4.5
Asia/Near East	2	9	4	3	6	7	4	6	6	2	-3	2	4.8	4.8	4.6	4.3	4.3	4.2
Europe/Eurasia	4	15	5	6	12	6	7	12	5	3	-3	0	4.2	4.1	4.0	4.1	3.9	3.7
Latin America/Caribbean	4	11	1	4	12	0	9	7	0	5	-4	-1	3.8	3.3	3.3	3.3	2.9	2.6
Non-Assisted Developing	12	12	24	12	11	25	14	8	26	2	-4	2	4.7	4.8	4.6	4.7	4.6	4.7
Sub-Saharan Africa	4	6	10	3	7	10	3	6	11	-1	0	1	4.5	4.7	4.4	4.8	4.8	4.9
Asia/Near East	0	5	12		4	13	2	2	13	2	-3	1	6.1	6.0	5.8	5.7	5.8	5.8
Europe/Eurasia	2	0	1	2	0	1	2	0	1	0	0	0	3.3	3.3	3.3	3.3	2.7	2.7
Latin America/Caribbean	6	1	1	7	0	1	7	0	1	1	-1	0	2.9	3.0	3.0	2.6	2.3	2.6
High Income	24	4	1	25	3	1	25	2	2	1	-2	1	2.0	1.9	1.8	1.7	1.5	1.5
All Countries	49	58	49	55	54	48	64	47	46	15	-11	-3	4.1	4.0	3.8	3.9	3.7	3.7
Income Levels																		
Low	4	23	31	4	28	26	7	27	24	3	4	-7	5.0	4.9	4.7	5.1	4.9	4.8
Lower Middle	9	21	14	12	16	17	17	12	16	8	-9	2	4.5	4.3	4.1	4.2	4.0	3.9
Upper Middle	11	10	3	13	7	4	14	6	4	3	-4	1	3.6	3.5	3.4	3.4	2.9	3.1
High	25	4	1	25	3	1	26	2	2	1	-2	1	2.0	1.9	1.9	1.7	1.5	1.5

Notes:

See regional tables for country-level data.

See Annex D text for definition of "USAID-assisted" and Income groups

All regional aggregates are unweighted averages

Data for 1993, 1996, 1998 refer to data published in Freedom in the World 1993-94, 1996-97, and 1998-99, respectively.

Taiwan included and designated as high income

Table D.2. USAID Goal: Democracy and Good Governance
Selected Performance Indicators

	Freedom House Classifications			Civil Liberties Scores			Political Rights Scores			Freedom House Polity Description* based on situation at end of 1998
	1993	1996	1998	1993	1996	1998	1993	1996	1998	
Sub-Saharan Africa										
Angola	NF	NF	NF	7	6	6	7	6	6	Presidential-legislative
Benin	F	F	F	3	2	2	2	2	2	Presidential-parliamentary democracy
Congo (Kinshasa)	NF	NF	NF	6	6	6	7	7	7	Military-backed dictatorship
Eritrea	NF	NF	NF	5	4	4	6	6	6	One-party (transitional)
Ethiopia	NF	NF	NF	5	5	4	6	4	4	Dominant party
Ghana	PF	PF	PF	4	4	3	5	3	3	Presidential-parliamentary democracy
Guinea	NF	NF	NF	5	5	5	6	6	6	Dominant party (military influenced)
Kenya	NF	NF	NF	6	6	5	5	7	6	Dominant party
Liberia	NF	NF	NF	6	6	5	6	7	4	Presidential-parliamentary democracy
Madagascar	PF	PF	PF	4	4	4	2	2	2	Presidential-parliamentary democracy
Malawi	NF	NF	NF	5	3	3	6	2	2	Presidential-parliamentary democracy
Mali	F	F	F	3	2	3	2	2	3	Presidential-parliamentary democracy
Mozambique	NF	NF	NF	5	4	4	6	3	3	Presidential-legislative democracy
Namibia	F	F	F	3	3	3	2	2	2	Presidential-legislative democracy
Niger	PF	PF	PF	4	5	5	3	7	7	Dominant party (Military controlled)
Nigeria	NF	NF	NF	5	6	4	7	7	6	Transitional military rule
Rwanda	NF	NF	NF	5	6	6	6	7	7	Dominant party (military-dominated)
Senegal	PF	PF	PF	5	4	4	4	4	4	Dominant party
Somalia	NF	NF	NF	7	7	7	7	7	7	Rival ethnic-based militias; unrecognized de facto state in the north
South Africa	PF	PF	PF	4	2	2	5	1	1	Presidential-legislative democracy
Tanzania	NF	NF	NF	5	5	4	6	5	5	Dominant Party
Uganda	NF	NF	NF	5	4	4	6	4	4	Dominant party
Zambia	PF	PF	PF	4	4	4	3	5	5	Dominant party
Zimbabwe	PF	PF	PF	5	5	4	5	5	5	Dominant party

Notes:

F=Free, PF=Partly Free, NF=Not Free

Civil liberties and political rights scores are based on 7-point scale, with 1 as most free.

Source and definitions-see table notes

*The polity category contains an encapsulated description of the dominant centers of freely chosen or unelected political power in each country. These descriptions refer to the latest (1998) data from the 1998-99 Freedom in the World. Most of the descriptions are self-explanatory, such as Communist one-party for Vietnam or parliamentary democracy for Ireland. Such nonparliamentary democracies (such as the United States) are designated as presidential-legislative democracies. Only countries with powerful monarchs warrant a reference to the monarchy in the polity description. Dominant-party polities are systems in which the ruling party (or front) dominates the government, but allows other parties to organize or compete, short of taking control of the government. Other types of polities include various military or military-influenced or dominated regimes, and transitional systems. Countries with genuine federalism contain the word "federal" in their polity description.

Table D.2. USAID Goal: Democracy and Good Governance
Selected Performance Indicators

	Freedom House			Civil Liberties			Political Rights			Freedom House Polity Description*
	Classifications			Scores			Scores			
	1993	1996	1998	1993	1996	1998	1993	1996	1998	
Asia–Near East										
Bangladesh	PF	PF	PF	4	4	4	2	2	2	Parliamentary democracy
Burma (Myanmar)	NF	NF	NF	7	7	7	7	7	7	Military
Cambodia	PF	PF	PF	5	6	6	4	6	6	Monarchy, dominant party (insurgency)
Egypt	NF	NF	NF	6	6	6	6	6	6	Dominant party
India	PF	PF	PF	4	4	3	4	2	2	Parliamentary democracy (insurgencies)
Indonesia	NF	NF	NF	6	5	4	7	7	6	Dominant party (military-influenced)
Israel	F	F	F	3	3	3	1	1	1	Parliamentary democracy
Jordan	PF	PF	PF	4	4	5	4	4	4	Monarchy, and elected parliament
Lebanon	PF	PF	PF	5	5	5	6	6	6	Presidential-parliamentary (military- and foreign-influenced, partly foreign-occupied)
Mongolia	F	F	F	3	3	3	2	2	2	Presidential-parliamentary democracy
Morocco	PF	PF	PF	5	5	4	5	5	5	Monarchy and limited parliament
Nepal	PF	PF	PF	4	4	4	3	3	3	Parliamentary democracy
Philippines	PF	PF	PF	4	3	3	3	2	2	Presidential-legislative democracy
Sri Lanka	PF	PF	PF	5	5	4	4	3	3	Presidential-parliamentary democracy (insurgency)
Vietnam	NF	NF	NF	7	7	7	7	7	7	Communist one-party
West Bank–Gaza	0	0	0	0	6	6	0	5	5	Palestinian-Authority administered (transitional)

F=Free, PF=Partly Free, NF=Not Free

Table D.2. USAID Goal: Democracy and Good Governance
Selected Performance Indicators

	Freedom House Classifications			Civil Liberties Scores			Political Rights Scores			Freedom House Polity Description* based on situation at end of 1998
	1993	1996	1998	1993	1996	1998	1993	1996	1998	
Europe/Eurasia										
Albania	PF	PF	PF	4	4	5	2	4	4	Presidential-parliamentary democracy
Armenia	PF	PF	PF	4	4	4	3	5	4	Presidential-parliamentary democracy
Azerbaijan	NF	NF	NF	6	5	4	6	6	6	Presidential (dominant party)
Belarus	PF	PF	PF	4	6	6	5	6	6	Presidential dictatorship
Bosnia & Herzegovina	NF	NF	NF	6	5	5	6	5	5	Presidential-parliamentary democracy
Bulgaria	F	F	F	2	3	3	2	2	2	Parliamentary democracy
Croatia	PF	PF	PF	4	4	4	4	4	4	Presidential-parliamentary democracy
Georgia	PF	PF	PF	5	4	4	5	4	3	Presidential-parliamentary democracy
Hungary	F	F	F	2	2	2	1	1	1	Parliamentary democracy
Kazakstan	PF	PF	PF	4	5	5	6	6	6	Presidential (dominant party)
Kyrgyzstan	PF	PF	PF	3	4	5	5	4	5	Presidential-parliamentary democracy
Latvia	PF	PF	PF	3	2	2	3	2	1	Presidential-parliamentary democracy
Lithuania	F	F	F	3	2	2	1	1	1	Presidential-parliamentary democracy
Macedonia	PF	PF	PF	3	3	3	3	4	3	Parliamentary democracy
Moldova	PF	PF	PF	5	4	4	5	3	2	Presidential-parliamentary democracy
Poland	F	F	F	2	2	2	2	1	1	Presidential-parliamentary democracy
Romania	PF	PF	PF	4	3	2	4	2	2	Presidential-parliamentary democracy
Russia	PF	PF	PF	4	4	4	3	3	4	Presidential-parliamentary democracy
Slovak Republic	PF	PF	PF	4	4	2	3	2	2	Parliamentary democracy
Tajikistan	NF	NF	NF	7	7	6	7	7	6	Presidential (transitional, post conflict)
Turkey	PF	PF	PF	4	5	5	4	4	4	Presidential-parliamentary democracy (military influenced, insurgency)
Turkmenistan	NF	NF	NF	7	7	7	7	7	7	Presidential
Ukraine	PF	PF	PF	4	4	4	4	3	3	Presidential-parliamentary democracy
Uzbekistan	NF	NF	NF	7	6	6	7	7	7	Presidential

Notes:

F=Free, PF=Partly Free, NF=Not Free

Civil liberties and political rights scores are based on 7-point scale, with 1 as most free.

Source and definitions-see table notes

*The polity category contains an encapsulated description of the dominant centers of freely chosen or unelected political power in each country. These descriptions refer to the latest (1998) data from the 1998-99 Freedom in the World. Most of the descriptions are self-explanatory, such as Communist one-party for Vietnam or parliamentary democracy for Ireland. Such nonparliamentary democracies (such as the United States) are designated as presidential-legislative democracies. Only countries with powerful monarchs warrant a reference to the monarchy in the polity description. Dominant-party polities are systems in which the ruling party (or front) dominates the government, but allows other parties to organize or compete, short of taking control of the government. Other types of polities include various military or military-influenced or dominated regimes, and transitional systems. Countries with genuine federalism contain the word "federal" in their polity description.

Table D.2. USAID Goal: Democracy and Good Governance
Selected Performance Indicators

	Freedom House Classifications			Civil Liberties Scores			Political Rights Scores			Freedom House Polity Description* based on situation at end of 1998
	1993	1996	1998	1993	1996	1998	1993	1996	1998	
Latin America/Caribbean										
Bolivia	F	F	F	3	3	3	2	2	1	Presidential-legislative democracy
Brazil	PF	PF	PF	4	4	4	3	2	3	Federal presidential-legislative democracy
Colombia	PF	PF	PF	4	4	4	2	4	3	Presidential-legislative democracy (insurgencies)
Dominican Republic	PF	PF	PF	3	3	2	3	3	2	Presidential-legislative democracy
Ecuador	F	F	F	3	4	3	2	2	2	Presidential-legislative democracy
El Salvador	PF	PF	PF	3	3	3	3	3	2	Presidential-legislative democracy
Guatemala	PF	PF	PF	5	4	4	4	3	3	Presidential-legislative democracy
Guyana	F	F	F	2	2	2	2	2	2	Parliamentary democracy
Haiti	NF	NF	NF	7	5	5	7	4	4	Presidential-parliamentary democracy
Honduras	PF	PF	PF	3	3	3	3	3	2	Presidential-legislative democracy
Jamaica	F	F	F	3	3	2	2	2	2	Parliamentary democracy
Mexico	PF	PF	PF	4	3	4	4	4	3	Dominant party (transitional)
Nicaragua	PF	PF	PF	5	3	3	4	3	2	Presidential-legislative democracy
Panama	PF	PF	PF	3	3	3	3	2	2	Presidential-legislative democracy
Paraguay	PF	PF	PF	3	3	3	3	4	4	Presidential-legislative democracy
Peru	PF	PF	PF	5	3	4	5	4	5	Presidential-authoritarian

Notes:

F=Free, PF=Partly Free, NF=Not Free

Civil liberties and political rights scores are based on 7-point scale, with 1 as most free.

Source and definitions-see table notes

*The polity category contains an encapsulated description of the dominant centers of freely chosen or unelected political power in each country. These descriptions refer to the latest (1998) data from the 1998-99 Freedom in the World. Most of the descriptions are self-explanatory, such as Communist one-party for Vietnam or parliamentary democracy for Ireland. Such nonparliamentary democracies (such as the United States) are designated as presidential-legislative democracies. Only countries with powerful monarchs warrant a reference to the monarchy in the polity description. Dominant-party polities are systems in which the ruling party (or front) dominates the government, but allows other parties to organize or compete, short of taking control of the government. Other types of polities include various military or military-influenced or dominated regimes, and transitional systems. Countries with genuine federalism contain the word "federal" in their polity description.

**Table D.2. USAID Goal:
Democracy and Good Governance
Strengthened**

Indicator: Country classifications as Free, Partly Free, or Not Free.

Source: Freedom House, *Freedom in the World* annual surveys. Latest survey used in APR is 1998–99 edition.

Definition: Each year, the Freedom House survey team classifies countries as free (=1), partly free (=2), or not free (=3), on the basis of ratings of political rights and civil liberties (each is scored separately on a seven-point scale with 1 representing most free and 7 the least free). A country is assigned to one of the three categories on the basis of responses to a checklist of questions about political rights and civil liberties and on the judgments of the Freedom House survey team.

The classification measures the extent to which individuals enjoy rights and freedoms in each country. Broadly defined, freedom encompasses two sets of characteristics grouped under political rights and civil liberties. Political rights enable people to participate freely in the political process. Civil liberties refer to freedoms to develop views, institutions, and personal autonomy apart from the state. Data are for 1993, 1996, and 1998.

Indicator: Composite score for civil liberties

Source: Freedom House, *Freedom in the World* annual surveys; data obtained from Freedom House.

Definition: Freedom House also ranks countries annually on a seven-point scale for civil liberties (with 1 representing the most free and 7 the least). The civil liberties scores are based on a checklist of criteria. These include the existence of a free and independent media; freedom of discussion, assembly, and demonstration; freedom of political organization; equality under the law; protection from political terror; unjustified imprisonment, and torture; free trade unions and professional and private organizations; freedom of religion; personal social freedoms; equality of opportunity; and freedom from extreme government corruption. Data are provided in the table for 1993, 1996, and 1998.

Indicator: Composite score for political rights.

Source: Freedom House, *Freedom in the World* annual surveys; data obtained from Freedom House.

Definition: Freedom House provides country rankings on a seven-point scale for political rights (with 1 representing the most free and 7 the least free). Changes in countries' scores from year to year are monitored through annual surveys. The political rights score is based on answers to a checklist of criteria. Survey questions deal with issues such as whether there are free and fair elections, competitive political parties, opposition with an important role and power, freedom from domination by a powerful group (such as military, foreign power, totalitarian parties), and participation by minority groups. Data are provided in the table for 1993, 1996, and 1998.

Indicator: Polity category description.

Source: Freedom House, *Freedom in the World 1998–99*.

Definitions: The polity category contains an encapsulated description of the dominant centers of freely chosen or unelected political power in each country. These descriptions refer to the latest (1998) data from the 1998–99 *Freedom in the World*. Most of the descriptions are self-explanatory, such as Communist one-party for Vietnam or parliamentary democracy for Ireland.

Nonparliamentary democracies (such as the United States) are designated as

presidential–legislative democracies. Only countries with powerful monarchs warrant a reference to the monarchy in the polity description.

Dominant-party polities are systems in which the ruling party (or front) dominates the government but allows other parties to organize or compete, short of taking control of the government.

Other types of polities include various military or military-influenced or -dominated regimes, and transitional systems. Countries with genuine federalism contain the word “federal” in their polity description.

Table D.3. USAID Goal: Human Capacity Development
Selected Performance Indicators - Summary

	Net Primary Enrollment Ratios		Primary Gender Equity Ratio*		Percent of Cohorts Reaching 5th Grade	
	Baseline 1985-93	Latest 1994-96	Baseline 1993	Latest 1996	Baseline 1985-93	Latest 1994-96
USAID-Assisted	73.3	79.8	0.92	0.92	73.1	74.1
Sub-Saharan Africa	52.0	54.1	0.79	0.80	68.6	64.6
Asia/Near East	84.2	88.5	0.90	0.90	73.9	87.0
Europe/Eurasia	88.7	92.5	0.98	0.98	96.0	91.6
Latin America/Caribbean	83.7	88.1	0.99	0.96	67.2	74.1
Non-Assisted Developing						
Sub-Saharan Africa	n/a	n/a	n/a	n/a	n/a	n/a
Asia/Near East	n/a	n/a	n/a	n/a	n/a	n/a
Europe/Eurasia	n/a	n/a	n/a	n/a	n/a	n/a
Latin America/Caribbean	n/a	n/a	n/a	n/a	n/a	n/a
High Income	n/a	n/a	n/a	n/a	n/a	n/a
All Countries	n/a	n/a	n/a	n/a	n/a	n/a
Income Levels						
Low	n/a	n/a	n/a	n/a	n/a	n/a
Lower Middle	n/a	n/a	n/a	n/a	n/a	n/a
Upper Middle	n/a	n/a	n/a	n/a	n/a	n/a
High	n/a	n/a	n/a	n/a	n/a	n/a

Notes:

* Primary Gender Equity Ratio based on gross enrollment levels.

See regional tables for country-level data.

Data for other aggregates not available.

USAID-assisted aggregates are unweighted averages

Table D.3. USAID Goal: Human Capacity Development
Selected Performance Indicators

	Net Primary Enrollment Ratio		Primary Gender Equity Ratio*		Percent of Cohorts Reaching Grade 5	
	1985-93	1994-96	1993	1995-96	1985-93	1994-96
Sub-Saharan Africa						
Angola	---	---	---	---	---	---
Benin	54.3	63.4	0.54	0.58	64.7	60.9
Congo (Kinshasa)	53.6	---	---	---	63.7	---
Eritrea	27.9	30.4	0.80	0.82	78.8	70.5
Ethiopia	20.4	27.9	0.62	0.56	51.1	55.3
Ghana	---	---	---	---	80.5	---
Guinea	36.5	---	0.50	0.54	79.7	54.1
Kenya	---	---	0.99	1.00	---	---
Liberia	---	---	---	---	---	---
Madagascar	70.4	60.6	1.00	1.00	27.4	39.7
Malawi	68.3	102.6	0.94	0.90	41.9	---
Mali	23.9	27.8	0.62	1.65	85.7	82.2
Mozambique	38.7	39.8	0.73	0.72	42.8	46.3
Namibia	89.4	91.2	1.02	1.01	81.9	78.6
Niger	22.6	24.5	0.55	0.62	76.8	72.6
Nigeria	---	---	0.78	---	---	---
Rwanda	75.4	---	---	---	58.9	---
Senegal	49.6	58.1	0.75	1.81	86.8	85.4
Somalia	9.8	---	---	---	---	---
South Africa	102.6	---	0.98	1.97	75.3	---
Tanzania	49.4	47.8	---	---	83.2	---
Uganda	56.9	---	0.85	0.84	---	---
Zambia	86.2	74.8	---	0.94	86.2	---
Zimbabwe	---	---	0.93	1.97	80.4	78.6

Notes:

* Gender equity ratio based on gross enrollment rates

Source and definitions-see table notes

Table D.3. USAID Goal: Human Capacity Development
Selected Performance Indicators

	Net Primary Enrollment Ratio		Primary Gender Equity Ratio*		Percent of Cohorts Reaching Grade 5	
	1985-93	1994-96	1993	1995-96	1985-93	1994-96
Asia/Near East						
Bangladesh	64	---	---	---	46.7	---
Burma (Myanmar)	0	0	0.96	0.00	---	---
Cambodia	---	97.7	0.83	0.83	49.2	---
Egypt	88.3	93	0.86	0.88	97.4	---
India	---	---	0.81	0.82	58.6	---
Indonesia	97.3	97	0.96	---	89.4	---
Israel	---	---	1.00	---	---	---
Jordan	---	---	---	---	98.4	---
Lebanon	---	76.1	0.97	0.96	---	---
Mongolia	93.9	81.4	1.06	1.05	---	---
Morocco	66.4	73.8	0.72	0.76	79.8	78.2
Nepal	64.3	---	0.69	---	52	---
Philippines	96.1	100.6	1.01	---	75.3	---
Sri Lanka	103	---	0.98	1.98	92.2	83.3
Vietnam	0	0	---	---	---	---
West Bank/Gaza	---	---	---	---	---	99.6

Notes:

* Gender equity ratio based on gross enrollment rates

Source and definitions-see table notes

Table D.3. USAID Goal: Human Capacity Development
Selected Performance Indicators

	Net Primary Enrollment Ratio		Primary Gender Equity Ratio*		Percent of Cohorts Reaching Grade 5	
	1985-93	1994-96	1993	1995-96	1985-93	1994-96
Europe/Eurasia						
Albania	---	101.7	1.03	1.02	---	82
Armenia	---	---	1.05	---	---	---
Azerbaijan	---	---	0.96	0.97	---	---
Belarus	---	85.3	0.99	0.96	---	---
Bosnia & Herzegovina	---	---	---	---	---	---
Bulgaria	85.2	91.8	0.96	0.98	90.6	---
Croatia	78.8	82.3	0.99	0.99	98.3	---
Georgia	---	87	0.94	1.99	---	---
Hungary	90.2	96.6	0.99	0.98	97.6	---
Kazakhstan	---	---	1.00	1.01	---	---
Kyrgyzstan	---	94.6	1.02	0.97	---	---
Latvia	83	89.5	0.97	0.94	---	---
Lithuania	---	---	0.92	0.97	---	---
Macedonia	94.4	95.3	---	---	95.2	95.4
Moldova	---	---	1.00	1.99	---	---
Poland	97.1	94.5	0.98	0.98	99.3	97.5
Romania	80.4	95.4	0.99	1.98	---	---
Russia	95.4	92.7	1.00	---	---	---
Slovak Republic	---	---	1.00	1.00	---	---
Tajikistan	---	---	0.97	0.97	---	---
Turkey	93.7	96.2	0.95	---	94.9	---
Turkmenistan	---	---	---	---	---	---
Ukraine	---	---	0.99	---	---	---
Uzbekistan	---	---	0.99	---	---	---

Notes:

* Gender equity ratio based on gross enrollment rates

Source and definitions-see table notes

Table D.3. USAID Goal: Human Capacity Development
Selected Performance Indicators

	Net Primary Enrollment Ratio		Primary Gender Equity Ratio*		Percent of Cohorts Reaching Grade 5	
	1985-93	1994-96	1993	1995-96	1985-93	1994-96
Latin America/Caribbean						
Bolivia	90.7	---	---	---	60.5	---
Brazil	88.1	89.7	---	---	70.8	---
Colombia	77.4	84.7	1.02	1.99	74.2	73
Dominican Republic	80.8	80.9	1.04	---	---	---
Ecuador	90.4	96.9	0.99	0.99	76.6	85.2
El Salvador	74.7	78.1	1.01	0.99	58.3	76.7
Guatemala	---	---	0.88	0.88	39.1	49.6
Guyana	88.5	89.5	1.00	0.99	---	---
Haiti	22.1	---	---	---	46.7	---
Honduras	90.2	---	1.01	---	59.8	---
Jamaica	100	---	0.98	1.99	95.5	---
Mexico	101	101.4	0.97	0.97	84.6	85.9
Nicaragua	79.2	77.6	1.03	1.03	54.2	---
Panama	91.4	---	---	---	81.5	---
Paraguay	94.3	91.2	0.97	1.97	71.3	---
Peru	86.5	90.8	---	0.97	---	---

Notes:

* Gender equity ratio based on gross enrollment rates

Source and definitions-see table notes

**Table D.3. USAID Goal:
Human Capacity Built Through
Education and Training**

Indicator: Percent of the primary school age population enrolled.

Source: UNESCO database, 1999.

Definition: The net enrollment ratio is the ratio of the number of children of official school age enrolled in school to the number of children of official school age in the population. Primary, or first level, provides the basic elements of education at elementary or primary school. The duration of primary school varies from country to country. Using net enrollment ratios is preferable to gross enrollment ratios. Gross enrollment ratio is the ratio of total enrollment, regardless of age, to the population of the age group that officially corresponds to the primary school level. Thus, gross enrollment ratios do not correct for overage or underage enrollments, and a high ratio does not necessarily indicate a successful school system.

Net enrollment ratios do make such adjustments, but data are less readily available in many countries. The baseline data are from the 1985–93 time period, and the latest data are the most recent updates from 1994–96.

Regional averages are unweighted.

Indicator: Ratio of girls' enrollment ratio to boys' enrollment ratio.

Source: UNESCO database, 1999.

Definition: The indicator is the ratio of female to male gross enrollment ratios. A female/male participation ratio of 1 (or more) implies the gap or disparity has been eliminated and girls have equal access as boys to primary education. (This may be more easily thought of as the number of girls enrolled in primary school for every boy enrolled.) Data are for 1993 and 1996.

Regional averages are unweighted.

Indicator: Percent of cohort reaching fifth grade.

Source: UNESCO database, 1999.

Definition: The percentage of a cohort starting primary school that eventually attains the fifth grade. The proportion of a single-year cohort of students that eventually reaches fifth grade is calculated with the reconstructed cohort method. This method uses data on average promotion, repetition, and dropout rates to calculate the flow of students from one grade to the next. The percentage of the cohort reaching grade 5, rather than some other grade, is used to increase cross-country comparability (duration of primary schooling varies from 3 to 10 grades). The baseline data are from the 1985–93 time period, and the latest data are the most recent updates from 1994 through 96.

Regional averages are unweighted.

Table D.4. USAID Goal: Population, Health, and Nutrition
Selected Performance Indicators - Summary

	Total Fertility Rate DHS/CDC Surveys		Under-5 Mortality Rate		Underweight Prevalence		Maternal Mortality Rate	Early Neonatal Mortality Rate	People Living With HIV/AIDS		
	Previous thru 1997	Latest thru 1999	1995	1997	1995	1997	1990-96	1990-98	Adults & Children end 1997	Adults Only end 1997	Adult Prev rate 1997
USAID-Assisted	4	3.9	80	79	26.3	25	348	25	24,507,050	23,542,860	2.68
Sub-Saharan Africa	5.6	5.5	156	154	28.1	29.9	736	30.1	18,109,600	17,169,200	7.86
Asia/Near East	3.9	3.8	75	66	35.5	29.9	404	22.4	4,887,950	4,890,110	0.40
Europe/Eurasia	2.8	2.7	30	25	---	---	34	---	183,600	182,950	0.04
Latin America/Caribbean	3.6	3.6	54	51	16.4	12.8	207	19.2	1,325,900	1,300,600	1.00
Non-Assisted Developing			91	89			386		4,262,150	4,353,752	3.11
Sub-Saharan Africa	na	na	142	143	na	na	703	na	2,701,100	2,719,400	7.16
Asia/Near East	na	na	70	79	na	na	288	na	1,317,600	1,343,001	0.21
Europe/Eurasia	na	na	16	14	na	na	22	na	2,050	52,051	0.05
Latin America/Caribbean	na	na	18	17	na	na	72	na	241,400	239,300	0.49
High Income	na	na	9	7	na	na	13	na	241,400	239,300	0.49
All Countries	na	na	71	69	na	na	296	na	30,134,750	29,255,362	2.37
Income Levels											
Low	na	na	135	136	na	na	646	na	na	na	na
Lower Middle	na	na	50	47	na	na	137	na	na	na	na
Upper Middle	na	na	36	33	na	na	117	na	na	na	na
High	na	na	9	8	na	na	12	na	na	na	na

Notes:

See regional tables for country-level data.

See Annex D text for definition of "USAID-assisted" and Income groups.

All regional aggregates are unweighted averages except HIV-AIDS data, which are totals and weighted average prevalence rates.

Source and definitions-see table notes.

Table D.4. USAID Goal: Population, Health, and Nutrition
Selected Performance Indicators

	Total Fertility Rate/DHS*				Under-5 Mortality Rate		Underweight Prevalence		Maternal Mortality Rate	Early Neonatal Mortality		People Living With HIV/AIDS		
	Previous Survey	Year	Latest Survey	Year	1995	1997	1995	1997	1990-96	Rate	Year	Adults & Children end 1997	Adults Only end 1997	Adult Prev rate 1997
Sub-Saharan Africa														
Angola					209	209	20.0	35.0	1500			110,000	100,000	2.12
Benin			6.3	1996	156	149	36.0	29.2	500	29.8	1996	54,000	52,000	2.06
Congo (Kinshasa)					---	148	35.0	34.4	870			950,000	900,000	4.35
Eritrea			6.0	1995	196	95	---	43.7	1000			-	49,000	3.17
Ethiopia					188	175	46.9	47.7	1400			2,600,000	2,500,000	9.31
Ghana	6.4	1987	5.5	1993	116	102	27.4	27.3	740	33.6	1993	210,000	200,000	2.38
Guinea			5.7	1992	220	182	18.0	24.0	880			74,000	70,000	2.09
Kenya	5.4	1993	4.7	1998	90	112	22.5	22.5	650	21.6	1993	1,600,000	1,600,000	11.64
Liberia			6.5	1986	---	---				54.0	1986	44,000	42,000	3.65
Madagascar	6.1	1992	6.0	1997	127	158	32.1	34.1	500	29.6	1992	8,600	8,200	0.12
Malawi			6.7	1992	225	224	27.0	29.9	620	34.5	1992	710,000	670,000	14.92
Mali	6.9	1987	6.7	1996	192	235	---	40.0	580	45.9	1995/96	89,000	84,000	1.67
Mozambique			5.6	1997	190	201	---	26.1	1100			1,200,000	1,200,000	14.17
Namibia			5.4	1992	78	101	---	26.0	220	27.5	1992	150,000	150,000	19.94
Niger	7.4	1992	7.5	1998	200	200	---	42.6	590	25.3	1992	65,000	61,000	1.45
Nigeria			6.0	1990	176	122	43.0	39.1	1000	32.9	1990	2,300,000	2,200,000	4.12
Rwanda			6.2	1992	200	209	27.8	29.4	1300	29.9	1992	370,000	350,000	12.75
Senegal	6.3	1993	5.7	1997	97	110	20.1	22.3	510	24.4	1997	75,000	72,000	1.77
Somalia					---	---	---	---				-	11,000	0.25
South Africa					67	65	---	9.0	230			2,900,000	2,800,000	12.91
Tanzania	5.6	1994	5.8	1996	133	136	28.0	30.6	530	23.8	1996	1,400,000	1,400,000	9.42
Uganda	7.4	1988	6.9	1995	160	162	23.3	25.5	550	23.3	1995	930,000	870,000	9.51
Zambia	6.5	1992	6.1	1996	180	189	26.8	23.5	650	26.0	1996	770,000	730,000	19.07
Zimbabwe	5.5	1988	4.3	1994	83	108	15.5	15.5	280	19.6	1994	1,500,000	1,400,000	25.84

Notes:

DHS - Demographic and Health Surveys

Source and definitions-see table notes

Table D.4. USAID Goal: Population, Health, and Nutrition
Selected Performance Indicators

	Total Fertility Rate/DHS*				Under-5		Underweight		Maternal	Early		People Living With HIV/AIDS		
	Previous		Latest		Mortality Rate		Prevalence		Mortality	Neonatal		Adults	Adults	Adult
	Survey	Year	Survey	Year	1995	1997	1995	1997	Rate	Rate	Year	& Children	Only	Prev rate
Asia/Near East														
Bangladesh	3.4	1993	3.3	1996	115	104	84.4	56.3	850	36.3	1996/97	21,000	21,000	0.03
Burma (Myanmar)					119	131	31.2	42.9	580			440,000	440,000	1.79
Cambodia					158	147	---	38.0	900			130,000	120,000	2.40
Egypt	1995	3.63	3.3	1997	76	66	9.4	15.2	170	23.7	1995	-	8,100	0.03
India			3.4	1993	95	88	53.0	53.4	440	35.6	1992/94	4,100,000	4,100,000	0.82
Indonesia	2.9	1994	2.8	1997	75	60	38.7	34.0	390	22.9	1994	52,000	51,000	0.05
Israel					9	8	---	---	7			-	2,100	0.07
Jordan	5.6	1990	4.4	1997	33	35	17.4	10.0	150	17.1	1990	-	660	0.02
Lebanon					40	32	---	3.0	300			-	1,500	0.09
Mongolia					74	68	10.2	12.3	65			<100	<100	0.01
Morocco	4.0	1992	3.3	1995	75	67	9.0	9.5	370	21.7	1995	-	5,000	0.03
Nepal			4.6	1996	131	117	69.6	46.9	1500	33.3	1996	26,000	25,000	0.24
Philippines	4.1	1993	3.7	1998	53	41	29.6	29.6	210	15.4	1993	24,000	23,000	0.06
Sri Lanka					19	19	37.6	37.7	30	12.7	1987	6,900	6,700	0.07
Vietnam					49	40	44.9	44.9	105			88,000	86,000	0.22
West Bank/Gaza					0	28	---	---	..			#N/A	#N/A	#N/A

Notes:

DHS - Demographic and Health Surveys

Source and definitions-see table notes

Table D.4. USAID Goal: Population, Health, and Nutrition
Selected Performance Indicators

	Total Fertility Rate/DHS*		Under-5 Mortality Rate		Underweight Prevalence		Maternal Mortality Rate	Early Neonatal Mortality		People Living With HIV/AIDS		
	Previous Survey	Latest Survey Year	1995	1997	1995	1997	1990-96	Rate	Year	Adults & Children end 1997	Adults Only end 1997	Adult Prev rate 1997
Europe/Eurasia												
Albania			37	40	---	---	28			<100	<100	0.01
Armenia			24	20	---	---	21			<100	<100	0.01
Azerbaijan			31	23	---	10.1	44			<100	<100	<0.005
Belarus			20	17	---	---	22			9,000	9,000	0.17
Bosnia & Herzegovina			0	0	---	---	..				750	0.04
Bulgaria			19	24	---	---	20			-	300	0.01
Croatia			18	10	---	0.6	12			-	300	0.01
Georgia			21	21	---	---	19			<100	<100	<0.005
Hungary			14	12	---	---	14			2,000	2,000	0.04
Kazakhstan	2.5	1995	35	29	---	8.3	53	8.5	1995	2,500	2,500	0.03
Kyrgyzstan		3.4 1996	42	36	---	11.0	32	27.8	1997	<100	<100	<0.005
Latvia			20	19	---	---	15			<100	<100	0.01
Lithuania			19	13	---	---	13			<100	<100	0.01
Macedonia			31	17	---	---	22			<100	<100	0.01
Moldova			26	24	---	---	23			2,500	2,500	0.11
Poland			16	12	---	---	5			12,000	12,000	0.06
Romania	1.6	1993	29	26	---	6.0	41			5,000	1,000	0.01
Russia	1.3	1996	21	25	---	3.0	53			40,000	40,000	0.05
Slovak Republic			15	13	---	---	8			<100	<100	<0.005
Tajikistan			61	36	---	---	58			<100	<100	<0.005
Turkey	2.7	1993	63	50	---	10.3	180	22.7	1993	-	2,000	0.01
Turkmenistan			65	50	---	---	44			<100	<100	0.01
Ukraine			21	17	---	---	30			110,000	110,000	0.43
Uzbekistan	3.3	1996	48	31	---	18.8	24	18.0	1996	<100	<100	<0.005

Notes:

DHS - Demographic and Health Surveys

Source and definitions-see table notes

Table D.4. USAID Goal: Population, Health, and Nutrition
Selected Performance Indicators

	Total Fertility Rate/DHS*				Under-5		Underweight		Maternal	Early Neonatal		People Living With HIV/AIDS		
	Previous Survey	Year	Latest Survey	Year	Mortality Rate		Prevalence		Rate	Rate	Year	& Children end 1997	Adults Only end 1997	Adult Prev rate 1997
Latin America/Caribbean														
Bolivia	4.8	1994	4.2	1998	96	96	13.4	8.4	370	27.2	1994	2,600	2,600	0.07
Brazil			2.5	1996	57	44	18.4	5.7	160	14.3	1996	580,000	570,000	0.63
Colombia	2.9	1990	3.0	1995	31	30	10.1	8.4	100	15.1	1995	72,000	72,000	0.36
Dominican Republic	3.3	1991	3.2	1996	44	47	10.4	5.9	110	18.7	1996	83,000	81,000	1.89
Ecuador			3.8	1989	45	39	45.0	17.0	150	25.6	1987	18,000	18,000	0.28
El Salvador	3.9	1993	3.6	1998	42	39	21.6	11.2	300			18,000	18,000	0.58
Guatemala	5.6	1987	5.1	1995	58	55	---	26.6	190	20.7	1995	27,000	27,000	0.52
Guyana												10,000	10,000	2.13
Haiti			4.8	1995	101	125	26.8	27.5	600	18.3	1994/95	190,000	180,000	5.17
Honduras			4.9	1995	59	48	19.3	18.3	220			43,000	41,000	1.46
Jamaica	3.0	1993	2.8	1997	15	14	9.9	10.2	120			14,000	14,000	0.99
Mexico					41	38	---	14.0	110			180,000	180,000	0.35
Nicaragua			3.9	1998	61	57	11.9	11.9	160			4,100	4,100	0.19
Panama					28	26	7.0	6.1	55			9,000	8,800	0.61
Paraguay	4.7	1990	4.4	1995	52	28	3.7	---	190	15.2	1990	3,200	3,100	0.13
Peru	3.5	1991	3.5	1996	62	52	16.1	7.8	280	17.5	1996	72,000	71,000	0.56

Notes:

DHS - Demographic and Health Surveys

Source and definitions-see table notes

**Table D.4. USAID Goal:
World Population Stabilized
And Human Health Protected**

Indicator: Total fertility rate.

Source: Demographic and Health Surveys, U.S. Bureau of the Census, International Database, December 1999.

Definition: The total fertility rate represents the number of children that would be born to a woman if she were to live to the end of her childbearing years and bear children in accordance with prevailing age-specific fertility rates. For countries, the latest DHS survey data and the previous survey (if available) are reported. For summary page, unweighted averages are displayed (CIHI calculations).

Regional averages are unweighted.

Indicator: Under-5 mortality rate.

Source: World Bank, *World Development Indicators*, 1997 and 1999.

Definition: Under-5 mortality rate is the probability that a newborn baby will die before reaching age 5, if subject to current age-specific mortality rates (per 1,000). Data are for 1995 and 1997.

Regional averages are unweighted.

Indicator: Percent of children under 5 years who are underweight (weight for age).

Source: World Bank, *World Development Indicators*, 1997 and 1999.

Definition: The percent of children under 5 who are moderately or severely underweight—below minus two standard deviations from median weight for age reference population (an international reference population defined by NCHS/CDC/WHO). Data are for 1995 and 1997 (USAID-assisted countries only).

Regional averages are unweighted.

Indicator: Maternal mortality rate.

Source: World Bank, *World Development Indicators*, 1999.

Definition: Maternal mortality rate is the number of women who die during pregnancy and childbirth, per 100,000 live births. Data are for the most recent year available, 1990–96.

Regional averages are unweighted.

Indicator: Early neonatal mortality rate.

Source: Demographic and Health surveys, compiled by Macro International, 1998.

Definition: Early neonatal mortality is the death of a live-born infant during the first week of life (0–6 days). The rate is the number of early neonatal deaths per 1,000 live births. Data are for the most recent survey year available, 1990–98.

Regional averages are unweighted.

Indicator: Adults and children living with HIV/AIDS and HIV/AIDS prevalence rate in the adult population.

Source: World Health Organization/UNAIDS, *Report on the Global HIV/AIDS Epidemic*, June 1998.

Definition: Estimated number of adults living with HIV/AIDS at the end of 1997 divided by the 1997 adult population. Adults are defined as ages 15–49; children are ages 0–14.

Number of people living with HIV/AIDS are totals. Prevalence rates are unweighted averages.

Table D.5. USAID Goal: Environment
Selected Performance Indicators - Summary

	Government Commitment Index		Nationally Protected Areas thousand sq kms		CO2 emissions Average annual growth rate		Urban Access to Safe Water Percent of urban population				Sanitation Percent of urban population		GDP per Unit of Energy*		Total forest area thousands of sq.kms		
	1997	1999	1994	1997	1988-95	1995-96	1988-93	thru 1997	1988-93	thru 1997	1988-93	thru 1997	1994	1996	1990	1995	1990-95
USAID-Assisted	12.6	14.6	3,017	3,203	-1.2	1.0	77.4	80.1	74.0	76.1	1.51	1.53	23,250	22,783	-467		
Sub-Saharan Africa	13	14.5	870	993	-1.4	0.7	68.7	72.3	66.0	67.9	0.74	0.78	3,556	3,423	-133		
Asia/Near East	12.3	14.8	479	572	5.9	6.0	78.1	82.1	71.0	78.2	2.01	2.03	2,594	2,488	-106		
Europe/Eurasia	11.7	13.5	838	751	-9.6	-1.4	83.6	83.3	82.1	82.1	1.07	1.13	8,497	8,524	28		
Latin America/Caribbean	13.6	16.3	830	887	5.1	0.5	83.2	85.6	76.1	78.6	2.45	2.39	8,603	8,348	-255		
Non-Assisted Developing	12.5	14.4	1,956	1,980	4.4	0.6	79.0	79.0	75.3	74.9	2.16	2.12	5,041	4,890	-152		
Sub-Saharan Africa	12.9	15.0	492	474	5.5	-1.0	69.1	68.5	67.2	68.5	1.77	1.90	1,745	1,693	-52		
Asia/Near East	12.4	13.4	983	950	4.8	2.6	87.2	86.4	79.3	77.6	1.68	1.68	2,307	2,240	-67		
Europe/Eurasia	10.6	14.3	18	21	-6.8	3.5	.	.	.	.	1.03	1.10	54	55	1		
Latin America/Caribbean	13	14.9	463	534	3.7	-0.1	88.1	92.3	86.7	84.9	3.77	3.44	936	902	-35		
High Income	13.3	15.8	4,577	3,185	2.2	3.7	99.8	99.3	100.0	100.0	5.61	5.72	6,454	6,512	58		
All Countries	12.7	14.8	9,551	8,368	1.1	1.4	80.1	82.0	79.0	79.8	2.61	2.64	34,745	34,185	-560		
Income Levels																	
Low	12.4	13.9	1,411	1,640	0.0	1.1	69.3	71.3	62.9	65.4	0.96	1.00	6,447	6,207	-240		
Lower Middle	13	15.1	2,342	2,274	1.1	-0.7	85.0	86.8	82.2	82.9	1.83	1.85	13,845	13,676	-168		
Upper Middle	13	14.9	1,216	1,266	2.1	2.9	89.2	89.7	88.9	87.9	2.50	2.41	7,999	7,789	-210		
High	13.3	15.8	4,581	3,188	2.4	3.6	99.8	99.4	100.0	100.0	5.61	5.71	6,455	6,513	58		

Notes:

* \$US per kilogram of oil equivalent

See regional tables for country-level data.

USAID-assisted aggregates are unweighted averages except for protected areas and forest area

See table notes for source and definitions

Table D.5. USAID Goal: Environment
Selected Performance Indicators

	Government Commitment Index		Nationally Protected Areas areas (sq. kms)			CO2 emissions Average annual growth rate		Urban Access to Safe Water Sanitation Services				GDP per Unit of Energy*		Total Forest area	
	1997	1999	1994	1997	Change	1988-95	1995-96	1988-93	thru 1997	1988-93	thru 1997	1994	1996	1990-95	1990-95
Sub-Saharan Africa															
Angola	7	8	26,410	81,810	55,400	2.6	-21.9	75.0	69.0	25.0	71.0	0.8	0.9	-11,850	-1.03
Benin	14	16	7,780	7,775	-5	4.0	5.9	81.5	82.0	49.4	59.8	1.1	1.1	-2,980	-1.24
Congo (Kinshasa)	14	16	99,170	101,907	2,737	-8.8	5.6	62.0	88.7	45.8	53.4	0.5	0.5	-37,010	-0.66
Eritrea	10	10	0	5,006	5,006	--	--	.	.	.	12.0	.	.	0	0.00
Ethiopia	12	17	60,230	55,175	-5,055	2.7	-0.3	90.0	90.0	.	.	0.3	0.4	-3,120	-0.45
Ghana	14	16	11,040	11,035	-5	3.7	-0.2	76.0	88.0	61.0	75.0	1.0	1.0	-5,860	-1.25
Guinea	14	16	1,640	1,635	-5	1.2	1.0	78.0	55.0	24.0	24.0	.	.	-3,740	-1.14
Kenya	14	16	35,040	35,036	-4	4.6	1.4	74.0	74.0	69.0	69.0	0.7	0.7	-170	-0.26
Liberia	12	10	1,290	1,292	2	-12.6	2.3	50.0	58.0	.	.	.	.	-1,340	-0.58
Madagascar	12	15	11,150	11,187	37	1.5	-1.8	53.9	53.9	64.0	64.0	.	.	-6,500	-0.84
Malawi	14	15	10,590	10,585	-5	4.8	1.5	91.0	97.0	82.0	94.0	.	.	-2,730	-1.56
Mali	15	17	40,120	45,319	5,199	2.4	1.6	41.9	55.6	100.0	60.8	.	.	-5,690	-0.95
Mozambique	14	16	20	47,790	47,770	-0.9	0.4	44.0	44.0	53.0	68.0	0.2	0.3	-5,810	-0.68
Namibia	14	16	102,180	106,157	3,977	--	--	62.0	62.0	78.0	78.0	.	.	-2,100	-0.34
Niger	15	16	84,160	96,941	12,781	1.6	0.3	58.0	70.0	69.1	78.8	.	.	0	0.00
Nigeria	14	16	29,710	30,204	494	4.7	-8.4	69.0	79.5	89.0	82.1	0.3	0.4	-6,070	-0.86
Rwanda	8	11	3,270	3,621	351	-1.6	0.0	.	79.0	.	.	.	.	-20	-0.16
Senegal	14	16	21,800	21,802	2	2.0	0.0	82.0	90.0	.	68.0	1.7	1.8	-2,480	-0.66
Somalia	10	4	1,800	1,800	0	-46.5	33.3	.	.	.	.	.	.	-60	-0.16
South Africa	14	16	69,700	65,779	-3,921	0.7	-4.8	.	90.0	.	78.0	1.3	1.4	-750	-0.18
Tanzania	14	16	139,360	138,164	-1,196	0.7	0.2	65.0	65.0	97.0	97.0	0.3	0.3	-16,130	-0.96
Uganda	14	16	19,090	19,097	7	3.5	1.1	45.0	60.0	40.0	60.0	.	.	-2,960	-0.94
Zambia	14	17	63,640	63,636	-4	-2.6	2.8	76.0	66.0	76.0	66.0	0.6	0.6	-13,220	-0.82
Zimbabwe	15	16	30,680	30,677	-3	2.7	-5.5	99.1	99.1	99.2	99.2	0.7	0.7	-2,500	-0.56

Notes:

* \$US per kilogram of oil equivalent.

Source and definitions-see table notes

Table D.5. USAID Goal: Environment
Selected Performance Indicators

	Government Commitment Index		Nationally Protected Areas areas (sq. kms)			CO2 emissions Average annual growth rate		Urban Access to Safe Water Percent of urban population				GDP per Unit of Energy*		Total Forest area	
	1997	1999	1994	1997	Change	1988-95	1995-96	1988-93	thru 1997	1988-93	thru 1997	1994	1996	Change 1990-95	Pct 1990-95
Asia/Near East						5.93	6.03								
Bangladesh	14	15	970	980	10	6.2	9.7	47.0	49.1	42.0	41.1	1.6	1.7	-440	-0.85
Burma (Myanmar)	14	16	1,730	1,731	1	8.1	4.1	37.9	78.1	44.2	56.3	.	.	-19,370	-1.37
Cambodia	10	11	29,980	28,632	-1,348	1.5	0.0	20.0	20.0	.	.	.	.	-8,190	-1.59
Egypt	12	19	7,930	7,932	2	3.6	5.8	95.1	95.0	100.0	95.0	1.7	1.6	0	0.00
India	14	16	143,370	142,728	-642	5.9	10.7	86.8	86.8	45.7	45.7	0.8	0.8	360	0.01
Indonesia	14	17	185,640	175,085	-10,555	8.9	4.3	86.2	87.3	80.7	87.7	1.6	1.6	-54,220	-0.96
Israel	14	15	3,080	3,077	-3	7.5	1.1	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	5.4	5.6	0	0.00
Jordan	14	16	2,900	2,980	80	--	--	98.0	98.0	91.0	91.0	1.4	1.5	-60	-2.47
Lebanon	12	14	40	35	-5	9.0	4.1	95.0	95.0	.	.	.	.	-260	-7.79
Mongolia	14	16	61,680	161,291	99,611	-4.1	5.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	.	.	0	0.00
Morocco	14	15	3,690	3,159	-531	5.0	-2.1	.	.	.	.	4.1	4.2	-590	-0.30
Nepal	13	16	11,090	11,115	25	10.0	4.0	60.0	61.0	34.0	74.0	0.6	0.7	-2,740	-1.10
Philippines	14	17	6,060	14,529	8,469	5.5	2.7	80.5	91.0	76.3	88.0	2.1	2.1	-13,120	-3.48
Sri Lanka	14	16	7,960	8,586	626	8.8	19.7	87.0	88.0	67.0	81.0	2.1	2.0	-1,010	-1.09
Vietnam	15	17	13,340	9,943	-3,397	7.0	15.3	100.0	100.0	.	.	0.7	0.7	-6,760	-1.42
West Bank/Gaza	8	0				--	--					.	.		

Notes:

* \$US per kilogram of oil equivalent.

Source and definitions-see table notes

Table D.5. USAID Goal: Environment
Selected Performance Indicators

	Government Commitment Index		Nationally Protected Areas areas (sq. kms)			CO2 emissions Average annual growth rate		Urban Access to Safe Water Sanitation Services Percent of urban population				GDP per Unit of Energy*		Total Forest are Change
	1997	1999	1994	1997	Change	1988-95	1995-96	1988-93	thru 1997	1988-93	thru 1997	1994	1996	1990-95 9
Europe/Eurasia						-9.55	-1.38							
Albania	8	8	340	756	416	-20.4	-8.8	97.0	97.0	97.0	97.0	2.0	2.2	0
Armenia	5	10	2,140	2,139	-1	0.3	1.2	.	.	.	.	1.9	1.7	420
Azerbaijan	13	11	1,910	4,757	2,847	-10.5	-9.8	.	.	67.1	67.1	0.2	0.3	0
Belarus	12	13	2,650	8,640	5,990	-14.3	4.1	.	.	.	.	0.8	0.8	3,440
Bosnia & Herzegovina	12	6	250	249	-1	-2.3	4.0	.	.	71.0	71.0	.	.	0
Bulgaria	14	17	3,700	4,910	1,210	-5.1	-2.5	.	.	100.0	100.0	0.6	0.5	30
Croatia	10	17	3,920	3,749	-171	1.4	4.4	79.4	75.2	73.1	71.3	2.5	2.8	10
Georgia	16	16	1,870	1,945	75	-36.7	-21.8	.	.	.	.	1.0	2.1	0
Hungary	14	15	5,740	6,287	547	-4.2	5.8	.	.	100.0	100.0	1.8	1.8	1,250
Kazakhstan	11	13	9,680	73,366	63,686	-9.7	-18.5	.	.	.	.	0.4	0.5	9,640
Kyrgyzstan	6	6	2,840	6,880	4,040	-13.0	-21.6	93.4	93.4	87.0	87.0	1.2	1.2	0
Latvia	14	15	7,750	7,745	-5	-10.2	-0.4	91.0	92.0	89.0	90.0	1.4	1.5	0
Lithuania	12	13	6,250	6,456	206	-13.6	2.2	.	.	.	.	0.8	0.8	560
Macedonia	10	14	2,170	1,801	-369	0.5	18.3	.	.	68.0	68.0	.	.	-10
Moldova	12	12	120	390	270	-18.8	2.5	97.5	97.6	95.8	95.8	0.7	0.6	0
Poland	13	17	30,690	29,111	-1,579	-3.6	4.8	89.2	89.2	100.0	100.0	1.1	1.2	600
Romania	14	17	10,740	10,737	-3	-8.7	-1.7	69.0	69.0	80.7	80.7	0.7	0.7	-60
Russia	14	17	705,360	516,704	-188,656	-5.3	-7.5	.	.	.	.	0.6	0.5	0
Slovak Republic	12	19	10,160	10,462	302	-5.6	10.0	.	.	.	.	1.0	1.1	120
Tajikistan	9	12	860	5,870	5,010	-40.4	11.9	86.0	86.0	83.0	83.0	0.6	0.5	0
Turkey	12	12	10,710	10,713	3	4.5	3.0	71.5	71.5	99.0	99.0	2.8	2.8	0
Turkmenistan	12	13	11,120	19,770	8,650	2.7	-6.8	80.0	80.0	70.0	70.0	0.4	0.3	0
Ukraine	11	15	4,850	8,983	4,133	-12.2	-8.8	76.8	76.8	69.8	69.8	0.6	0.5	270
Uzbekistan	14	16	2,440	8,499	6,059	-4.3	2.8	72.2	72.2	46.0	46.0	0.5	0.5	11,300

Notes:

* \$US per kilogram of oil equivalent.

Source and definitions-see table notes

Table D.5. USAID Goal: Environment
Selected Performance Indicators

	Government Commitment Index		Nationally Protected Areas areas (sq. kms)			CO2 emissions Average annual growth rate		Urban Access to Safe Water Sanitation Services Percent of urban population thru 1997				GDP per Unit of Energy*		Total Forest area Change Pct	
	1997	1999	1994	1997	Change	1988-95	1995-96	1988-93	thru 1997	1988-93	thru 1997	1994	1996	1990-95	1990-95
Latin America/Caribbean															
Bolivia	14	17	92,330	156,015	63,685	12.6	1.2	82.0	88.0	64.0	77.0	1.9	1.9	-29,070	-1.16
Brazil	14	17	321,890	355,482	33,592	2.9	9.2	99.0	80.0	83.0	74.0	4.4	4.4	-127,720	-0.46
Colombia	14	15	93,810	93,578	-232	4.0	-3.2	90.0	90.0	70.0	70.0	2.6	2.6	-13,110	-0.49
Dominican Republic	13	15	10,480	15,230	4,750	4.4	-0.1	75.0	88.0	75.0	89.0	2.3	2.5	-1,320	-1.59
Ecuador	13	17	111,140	119,270	8,130	2.7	5.4	79.0	81.0	69.0	70.0	2.4	2.1	-9,450	-1.62
El Salvador	14	17	50	52	2	12.0	-21.7	95.0	82.0	91.0	89.0	2.5	2.4	-190	-3.27
Guatemala	14	17	13,330	18,247	4,917	8.1	-5.2	84.0	97.0	82.0	91.0	2.8	2.9	-4,120	-2.02
Guyana	14	16	590	585	-5	-4.3	2.0	100.0	100.0	87.0	87.0	.	.	-430	-0.05
Haiti	8	10	100	97	-3	-8.5	14.5	55.0	38.0	43.0	43.0	1.8	1.4	-40	-3.43
Honduras	14	17	8,620	11,119	2,499	6.2	-1.7	90.0	91.0	91.0	91.0	1.4	1.4	-5,110	-2.31
Jamaica	14	18	20	15	-5	8.2	5.3	92.0	92.0	89.0	99.0	1.3	1.1	-790	-7.18
Mexico	14	17	98,540	45,526	-53,014	3.5	7.7	90.0	90.0	81.0	93.0	2.2	2.1	-25,400	-0.89
Nicaragua	14	16	9,030	9,033	3	4.3	2.2	74.0	93.0	.	88.0	0.8	1.0	-7,540	-2.51
Panama	14	18	13,260	14,212	952	15.3	-2.8	100.0	99.0	100.0	99.0	3.8	3.6	-3,180	-2.13
Paraguay	15	18	14,950	14,009	-941	8.3	-4.8	50.0	70.0	56.0	20.0	2.4	2.1	-16,330	-2.61
Peru	14	15	41,760	34,618	-7,142	1.7	0.4	76.0	91.0	60.0	78.0	4.3	4.3	-10,840	-0.32

Notes:

* \$US per kilogram of oil equivalent.

Source and definitions-see table notes

Table D5. USAID Goal: World's Environment Protected For Long-Term Sustainability

Indicator: Government Environmental Commitment Index. 20-point scale.

Sources: Data are from the World Resources Institute, UNEP, and UNDP's *World Resources 1994–95*; the World Resources Institute, International Institute for Environment and Development, and IUCN's *1996 World Directory of Country Environmental Studies*; and the World Bank Environment Department's *1996 National Environmental Strategies: Learning from Experience*. The information was obtained from the World Bank, *World Development Indicators, 1999*. Also various environmental treaty secretariats and other online resources.

Definitions: See environment chapter for detailed description of the USAID Index.

Regional averages are unweighted.

Indicator: Average annual growth rate of carbon dioxide emissions.

Source: Data on CO₂ emissions are based on several sources as reported by the World Resources Institute. The main source is the Carbon Dioxide Information Analysis Center, Environmental Sciences Division, Oak Ridge National Laboratory.

Definition: Carbon dioxide (CO₂) emissions from industrial processes are those stemming from the burning of fossil fuels, manufacture of cement, and gas-flaring. Data are reported in millions of metric tons of CO₂ emissions. The growth rate is computed by using the

least-squares method and CO₂ emissions for 1988–95 for the baseline and 1995–96 for the most recent data.

Regional averages are unweighted.

Indicator: Nationally protected areas.

Source: Data on protected areas are from the World Conservation Monitoring Center's Protected Areas Data Unit and were obtained from *World Resources, 1998–99*.

Definition: Nationally protected areas are totally or partially protected areas of at least 1,000 hectares (4 square miles) that are designated as national parks, natural monuments, nature reserves or wildlife sanctuaries, protected landscapes and seascapes, or scientific reserves with limited public access. The data do not include sites protected under local or provincial law. Data on nationally protected areas are in thousand square kilometers for the baseline period 1994 and recent updates from for 1997.

Regional totals are aggregates of protected lands.

Indicator: Percent of the urban population with access to safe drinking water.

Source: World Health Organization, obtained from World Bank, *World Development Indicators, 1999*.

Definition: Reasonable access to safe drinking water in an urban area is defined by the World Health Organization as access to piped water or a public standpipe within 200 meters of a dwelling or housing unit. The WHO data are collected from national government agencies. Definitions of urban

populations and services may vary and might not be strictly comparable. Data are for the latest data during 1988–95 and recent updates through 1997.

Regional averages are unweighted.

Indicator: Percent of the urban population with access to sanitation services.

Source: World Health Organization, obtained from World Bank, *World Development Indicators*, 1999.

Definition: Urban areas with access to sanitation services are defined as urban populations served by connections to public sewers or household systems such as pit privies, pour-flush latrines, septic tanks, communal toilets, or other such facilities. The WHO data were collected from national government agencies. Definitions of urban populations and services may vary and might not be strictly comparable. Data are for the latest data during 1988–95 and recent updates through 1997.

Regional averages are unweighted.

Indicator: GDP per unit of energy use.

Source: World Bank, *World Development Indicators*, 1999. Original source for commercial energy production is the International Energy Agency.

Definition: GDP per unit of energy use is the U.S. dollar estimate of real GDP (at 1995 US\$ prices) per kilogram of oil equivalent of commercial energy use. Commercial energy use refers to apparent consumption, equal to indigenous production plus imports and stock changes, minus exports and fuels supplied to ships and aircraft engaged in international transportation. Data are

for 1994 for the baseline and 1996 for the most recent data.

Regional averages are unweighted.

Indicator: Average annual change in total forest area.

Source: UN Food and Agriculture Organization, *State of the World's Forests*, 1997.

Definition: Total forest area includes both natural forest and plantation area. The change in natural forests includes the permanent conversion of natural forest area to other uses, including shifting cultivation, permanent agriculture, ranching, settlements, or infrastructure development.

Deforested areas do not include areas logged but intended for regeneration or areas degraded by fuelwood gathering, acid rain, or forest fires. Thus, these data do not reflect the full extent of forest and biodiversity losses through degradation. Plantation refers to forest stands established artificially by reforestation for industrial and nonindustrial uses.

FAO data may be particularly unreliable owing to differing national definitions and reporting systems. Data on total forest area are provided in thousands of square kilometers for the most recent year available, 1995. Total change during 1990–95 is expressed in square kilometers lost or gained. Negative numbers indicate a net loss of forestland, whereas positive numbers indicate a net gain. An average annual percent change is also calculated.

Regional totals are aggregates of forest area.

Table D.6. USAID Goal: Humanitarian Assistance
Selected Performance Indicators - Summary

	People Displaced by Open Conflict Internally displaced and refugees ('000s)			
	1995	1996	1997	1998
USAID-Assisted	19,875.0	16,190.1	14,014.9	14,458.2
Sub-Saharan Africa	8,722.1	5,935.6	4,377.2	4,842.6
Asia/Near East	3,040.0	3,064.9	3,139.2	3,197.1
Europe/Eurasia	6,768.9	5,903.5	4,834.3	4,007.5
Latin America/Caribbean	1,344.0	1,286.2	1,664.2	2,411.0
Non-Assisted Developing	11,629.1	12,340.0	12,309.2	12,479.5
Sub-Saharan Africa	6,684.1	6,495.7	6,353.6	6,545.4
Asia/Near East	4,770.3	5,717.5	5,614.5	5,397.3
Europe/Eurasia	170.8	126.0	341.1	536.5
Latin America/Caribbean	3.9	0.9	0.1	0.3
Palestinians*	3,286.1	3,718.5	3,743.0	3,816.5
Other/Unidentified**	667.8	579.2	951.4	706.1
High Income	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0
All Countries	35,457.9	32,827.8	31,018.4	31,460.3

Notes:

*Palestinians are counted as refugees by US Committee for Refugees, however they are not included in USAID assisted. This number is, effectively the total population of West Bank and Gaza Strips.

**Other/Unidentified are refugees whose country of origin cannot be documented.

See regional tables for country-level data.

For Freedom House data see Table D.2

Insufficient data for crude mortality rate and child nutrition in emergency situations

See table notes for source and definitions

Table D.6. USAID Goal: Humanitarian Assistance
Selected Performance Indicators

	Persons Displaced by Open Conflict			
	Internally displaced and refugees			
	1995	1996	1997	1998
Sub-Saharan Africa				
Angola	1,813,000	1,420,000	1,423,000	1,553,300
Benin	---	---	---	---
Congo (Kinshasa)	283,600	516,800	232,000	436,000
Eritrea	342,500	343,100	322,500	423,100
Ethiopia	110,700	58,000	48,300	189,600
Ghana	160,000	30,000	32,000	31,000
Guinea	---	---	---	---
Kenya	218,000	108,000	158,000	208,000
Liberia	1,725,000	1,755,000	975,000	385,000
Madagascar	---	---	---	---
Malawi	---	---	---	---
Mali	100,000	80,000	16,000	3,000
Mozambique	597,000	---	---	---
Namibia	---	---	---	---
Niger	20,000	16,000	11,000	---
Nigeria	---	32,600	50,000	3,000
Rwanda	2,045,000	257,000	93,000	512,000
Senegal	17,000	17,000	17,000	20,000
Somalia	780,300	717,100	685,850	666,600
South Africa	500,000	500,000	3,500	---
Tanzania	---	---	---	---
Uganda	10,000	85,000	310,000	412,000
Zambia	---	---	---	---
Zimbabwe	---	---	---	---

Notes:

For Freedom House data see Table D.2

Insufficient data for crude mortality rate and child nutrition in emergency situations

Source and definitions-see table notes

Table D.6. USAID Goal: Humanitarian Assistance
Selected Performance Indicators

	Persons Displaced by Open Conflict			
	Internally displaced and refugees			
	1995	1996	1997	1998
Asia/Near East				
Bangladesh	48,000	53,000	40,000	50,000
Burma (Myanmar)	910,400	934,300	965,000	988,100
Cambodia	81,300	66,400	107,000	73,000
Egypt	---	---	---	---
India	250,000	263,000	213,000	535,000
Indonesia	9,500	10,000	8,200	8,000
Israel	---	---	---	---
Jordan	---	---	---	---
Lebanon	400,000	450,000	450,000	425,000
Mongolia	---	---	---	---
Morocco	---	---	---	---
Nepal	---	---	---	---
Philippines	100,000	---	175,000	167,000
Sri Lanka	946,000	1,000,150	900,000	670,000
Vietnam	294,800	288,000	281,000	281,000
West Bank/Gaza				

Notes:

For Freedom House data see Table D.2

Insufficient data for crude mortality rate and child nutrition in emergency situations

Source and definitions-see table notes

Table D.6. USAID Goal: Humanitarian Assistance
Selected Performance Indicators

	Persons Displaced by Open Conflict			
	Internally displaced and refugees			
	1995	1996	1997	1998
Europe/Eurasia				
Albania	---	---	---	---
Armenia	185,000	247,000	258,000	240,000
Azerbaijan	1,060,000	788,000	768,000	794,000
Belarus	---	---	---	---
Bosnia & Herzegovina	2,405,500	2,004,850	1,357,400	1,178,600
Bulgaria	---	---	---	---
Croatia	240,000	485,000	444,550	370,000
Georgia	385,000	390,000	286,000	303,000
Hungary	---	---	---	---
Kazakhstan	---	---	---	---
Kyrgyzstan	---	---	---	---
Latvia	---	---	---	---
Lithuania	---	---	---	---
Macedonia	---	---	---	---
Moldova	---	---	---	---
Poland	---	---	---	---
Romania	---	---	---	---
Russia	260,000	406,000	381,150	350,500
Slovak Republic	---	---	---	---
Tajikistan	170,400	265,600	32,400	15,100
Turkey	2,015,000	1,265,000	1,260,800	711,300
Turkmenistan	---	---	---	---
Ukraine	---	---	---	---
Uzbekistan	48,000	52,000	46,000	45,000

Notes:

For Freedom House data see Table D.2

Insufficient data for crude mortality rate and child nutrition in emergency situations

Source and definitions-see table notes

Table D.6. USAID Goal: Humanitarian Assistance
Selected Performance Indicators

	Persons Displaced by Open Conflict			
	Internally displaced and refugees			
	1995	1996	1997	1998
Latin America/Caribbean				
Bolivia	---	---	---	---
Brazil	---	---	---	---
Colombia	600,100	600,000	1,000,300	1,400,600
Dominican Republic	---	---	---	---
Ecuador	---	---	---	---
El Salvador	12,400	12,000	4,400	250,150
Guatemala	234,150	234,650	280,000	401,300
Guyana	---	---	---	---
Haiti	900	---	600	600
Honduras	---	---	---	---
Jamaica	---	---	---	---
Mexico	---	---	---	---
Nicaragua	15,950	19,000	18,900	18,000
Panama	---	---	---	---
Paraguay	---	---	---	---
Peru	480,450	420,500	360,000	340,350

Notes:

For Freedom House data see Table D.2

Insufficient data for crude mortality rate and child nutrition in emergency situations

Source and definitions-see table notes

Table D6. USAID Goal: Lives Saved, Suffering Associated With Natural or Man-Made Disasters Reduced, and Conditions Necessary for Political Or Economic Development Reestablished

Indicator: Number of people displaced by open conflict.

Source: U.S. Committee on Refugees, *World Refugee Surveys, 1996–99*.

Definition: Number of people displaced by open conflict is defined here as the

number of refugees by country of origin and the number of internally displaced people. Refugees are “externally displaced” persons recognized to be outside their country of nationality or habitual residence (that is, their country of origin). These are persons displaced by man-made disasters, violence, or conflict, or they are asylum seekers; they do not include people displaced by natural disasters. The quality of the data varies greatly. This indicator should be treated as a proxy and interpreted with caution. The number of displaced people are reported from 1995 through 1998.